Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,542—New Series.
BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1899.
Established 1818.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th Feb.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheeler	25th "
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	4th Mar.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheeler	6th May.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR	—	4,139	1st April 1899.
* BERENICE	C. Andsovich	2,618	15th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

* SALOON passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	16th Feb. 1899.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	7th March 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,995	7th April 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	1st March, 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 14, 1899.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Capt. S. Tsuji. 3,276 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 23rd instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 14th February, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT. VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr, 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	X	9th March 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY, Esplanade Road.
KARACHI, Bunder Road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 17th February, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 21st February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 16th February, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 20th February.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 18th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 24th February.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 2,119 tons, on or about 18th February.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th February, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch, full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

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GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
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SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

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HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE ..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

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SHIPPED BY
P. DUBOIS & CO., BORDEAUX.

THE Wines offered by this Company are of guaranteed excellence. They are chosen with an especial view to their use in this Country and are consequently to be relied on as sound and genuine Wines.

		Cash.		Credit.	
		Qts.	Pts.	Qts.	Pts.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
COTES ST. EULALIE	per doz.	11 0	6 0	12 4	6 12
ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand"	"	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
BORDEAUX, "a favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux"	"	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour"	"	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 4
SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full-bodied, of high character and flavour"	"	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour"	"	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
GRAVES (White Bordeaux)	"	20 8	12 8	23 0	14 0
CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet"	"	34 0	20 8	38 0	23 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet"	"	41 8	23 0	46 8	26 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.

PIVERS HAIR TONIC.
PIVERS PRINCES EAU DE COLOGNE.
PIVERS DENTIFRICE.
PIVERS POMADE DE HONGROISE.
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FLORILINE.
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RIMMEL'S HAIR DYE.
SMELLING SALTS.
SPONGES.
CASHMERE BOUQUETS.
BAY LEAF WATER.
EAU FIGARO.
BRILLIANTINE.
ROSS CANTHARDES OIL.
POWDE DE BIZ DE JAVA.
EUCALYPTIA.
FULLER'S EARTH.
POWDER PUFFS.
VIOLET POWDERS.
VASELINE POMADE.
TRUEFITT'S EGG TULIP.
RIMMEL'S SOAP.
RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR.
HONEY WATER.
TOOTH BRUSHES.

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GENERAL MERCHANTS,
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BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

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MADRAS. LONDON.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

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CURRENT PRICES OF HELICAL "PREMIER" BICYCLES.

THE HELICAL TUBING is twice the strength (weight for weight) of any Tubing used in the manufacture of Bicycles.

IMPORTANT.—All Prices quoted in this List are subject to a discount of 10 per cent. for cash. To suit the convenience of those unable to pay Cash on delivery, MARCKS & Co., Ltd., are open to receive monthly instalments.

LADIES' MACHINES.—

The "Premier" Helical Royal		Rs. 450
The "Premier" Helical Model	"G"	" 400
The "Premier" Helical Model	"R"	" 330
The "Premier" Weldless Kangaroo		" 300
The "Premier" Helical Girls	"N"	" 265
The "Premier" Helical Tricycle		" 575

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The "Premier" Helical Model	"Z"	Rs. 450
The "Premier" Helical "Polo"		" 450
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The "Premier" Helical Tandem (Gent & Lady)		" 780

All the above machines are fitted with
DUNLOP TYRES.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNES.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
CHATEAU DE CONDE, "PRIVILEGE."—Extra Dry, as supplied to H. R. H. the Duke of Saxe Coburg	76 8	43 8
FIRST QUALITY DRY, a good Rheims vintage, moderately dry; recommended.	50 0	28 0
BOUCHE FILS ET CIE.—Grand Vin des Goisses, 1884. As supplied to the Lord Mayor's Banquet, Guildhall. "Wholesale terms on application"	80 0	44 0
HEIDSIECK and Co. Dry Monopole	78 0	41 8

PERRIER JOUET and Co's JULES MUMM'S, and other standard Brands at Current Rates.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

ESTABLISHED OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY,
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INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
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At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

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Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
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Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of ndia is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

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Charles le Temeraire...	1
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Le Chateau d'Eppstein	2
Le Chevalier d'Harmental	2
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Les Hommes de Fer...	1
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L'Ile des Feu	2
Ingenue	2
Black	1

NOTICE.

MEMBERS, WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, are reminded that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING takes place THIS DAY, (THURSDAY), at 5-30 P.M., at the Annexe, WATSONS HOTEL,

Byculla Club, 15th February, 1899.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....................	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 6 cent., 12 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 9 months at 5 per cent., 6 months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

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By Order of the Board,
F. D STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

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Established 1897. Established 1897

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For Perusal of Six Weeklies (one week old), and four Magazines (3 weeks old),

Monthly Rs. 2. Yearly Rs. 18.

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BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand strong dog-cart, suitable for horse.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay waler gelding, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MAHOMEDAN MILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, by order of the proprietors, put up for sale by Public Auction, in one lot, on the premises at Girgaum, near French Bridge, the following leasehold land, buildings, machinery, and all other accessories thereto.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of fazundari land, situate at Girgaum, near the French Bridge, containing by admeasurement 5,442 square yards or thereabouts, together with the buildings boilers, engine house, and machinery. The machinery consists of one compound engine of 750 H.P., three boilers by Hicks Hargrave, baling and bundling presses by Platt Bros., iron joists and girders, etc., full particulars of which will be given hereafter.

Also about 1,638 square-yards of Government land or ground, together with the building or chawl standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

The above premises and machinery, are now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street Fort, above Vienna confectioners, the very valuable and handsome teak and black wood plain and carved household furniture, a sweet-toned cottage piano, by John Broadwood and Sons in very good order, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, table and hanging kerosine lamps, large brussels and Persian carpets, pictures and oliographs and &c., &c., the property of W. P. Cleary Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 16th February, 1899.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE RUBIES.

Re Estate of Abdool Hussein Samsoodin, Deceased,

On TUESDAY, the 21st February, 1899, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of C. A. TURNER, Esquire, Receiver, one very valuable Ruby in ring surrounded by diamonds. This ruby was purchased by the deceased Abdul Hussein Samsoodin in Burmah in the year 1891, and was the subject of suit No. 81 of 1897 in the High Court.

Also in same Estate, one Ruby in ring surrounded by diamonds.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 16th February, 1899.

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL UNDER THE NEW "ENGLISH PREMIUM" SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS
have more than Doubled
DURING 5 YEARS
and now exceed
Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A,
Manager and Actuary,
BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

CHIEF OFFICE:
ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY,
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ASSETS EXCEED—£6,250,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.

Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

POLICYHOLDERS SECURITY.
NEARLY ....£9,000,000 Stg.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1897.
£13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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ESTABLISHED 1869.

FUNDS IN HAND........................$1,788,000

TATA & SONS, Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Chief Agent.

ATLAS ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £13,000,000
FUNDS IN HAND (31st Dec. 1897)...............................£ 2,287,029

E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
BRUEL & Co.,
GILL & Co.,
Chief Agents.

J. H. SYMINGTON,
Branch Manager,
Office 9 Rampart Row.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO. OF IRELAND.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000

J. H. SYMINGTON,
Agent.

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NOTICES.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THE above SHOW will be held on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 20th and 21st February.

The Final Entries close on Thursday, the 16th inst.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from the undersigned.

D. LINDSAY, Hony : Secy : & Trea,
The Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

BOMBAY RACES.

SATURDAY, 18TH, WEDNESDAY, 22ND, AND SATURDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY.

ADMISSION :—

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

SEASON TICKETS—Grand Stand, Enclosure and Private Paddock including tickets for 2 Ladies ...Rs. 15

SEASON TICKETS—Grand Stand and Enclosure only with tickets for 2 Ladies..........Rs. 12

DAY TICKETS.

Grand Stand and Enclosure, including admittance for 1 Lady ....Rs. 5

Private Paddock ....Re. 1

N.B.—Ladies and Members, W. I. T. C., are admitted to the Private Paddock Free.

Application for SEASON TICKETS should be made to the Secretary, W. I. T. C., Byculla Club.

DAY TICKETS will be sold at the Gate only.

N.B.—SEASON TICKETS for the EXTRA MEETINGS are NOT available for the Bombay Races.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 6th February, 1899.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY, the 23rd February, 1899, at 5-30. P. M.

STEUART L. MACNAGHTEN,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE, WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members, W. I. T. C., will be held at the Annexe Watson's Hotel, on THURSDAY, the 16th February, at 5-30 P.M.

By Order,
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1899.

ACCURATE GUJRATI TRANSLATION OF THE HOLY KORAN.

IMPORTANT Technicalities explained with Lives of Prophets, Notes and Commentaries. Price Rs. 3 before 2nd April, 1899, afterwards Rs.

By SHAIK MOHMED ISFAHANI,
Prof. Persian and Arabic,
Samaldas College, Bhavnagar.

BANK OF BOMBAY. SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

QUICK ROUTE
THROUGH AMERICA.
THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI and NAGASAKI through the famous Inland Sea of JAPAN, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful Scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific." Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North Western Railway it requires but 4 1-2 days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars from San Francisco to Chicago without charge. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries, revolved in modern Railway travel.

For further information apply to—
WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co., Calcutta.
THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
General Passenger Agents,
San Francisco Overland Route,
No. 4, Water Street,
Yokohama, Japan.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
27, APOLLO STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES the BOMBAY DAILY Papers for perusal in the Morning and Noon at Moderate Monthly Subscription. Also Home-Papers and Magazines. Mofussil Residents can also be supplied with the Papers when available.

For Terms apply to
VINCENT & Co.,
Agents.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.
FOR SALE

ONE new ENGLISH BUILT half C Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood.

One new English-built C under-spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood and with patent brake.

English-built Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & CO

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Sold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 2-48m. 3-54a. Low water, 9-2m., 9-22a.
Special service of Intercession on account of plague, Cathedral, 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, 5-30 p.m.
Western India Turf Club, special meeting, Watson Hotel Annexe, 5-30 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 p.m.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—An Arabian gazelle (Gazella Arabica) has been kindly presented to the zoological collection by Mr. E. Elliott.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, Natal and Cape Colony, per extra s. s. Clive, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., on Friday, the 17th instant.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the society will be held this afternoon when the following paper will be read:—Currencies and Mints under Mahratta Rule, by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade C.I.E.

SEPTUAGENARIAN KILLED BY A FALL.—On the morning of February 8th, Balloo Rama, aged seventy-five years, and residing on the first floor of a house at 3rd Carpenter Street, Mazagon, while looking out of a window, overbalanced and fell on to the road, a height of about fifteen feet. The police had him sent to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment. His condition soon became very grave indeed, and he died on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest on the deceased, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SANCTION FOR PROSECUTION GRANTED.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Shapoorjee Burjorjee Spencer delivered judgment on a notice taken out by Rungrao Rowji Rege calling upon Mr. Gordhundas Khimji to show cause why sanction should not be granted against him to prosecute him. Mr. Inverarity instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared on behalf of the respondent to show cause, while Mr. Dinshaw Davur, with Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, appeared on behalf on the petitioner in support to the notice. The magistrate, in giving judgment on the notice, said that in this matter the petitioner was charged before him in August last with theft and cheating at the instance of the respondent. That case was disposed of by him on the 17th November, 1898, and the petitioner was discharged. The petitioner then made an application before the court and prayed for a sanction to prosecute the respondent under sections 211, 193, 196 and 471 of the Penal Code. The court therefore issued this notice calling upon the respondent to show cause why sanction should not be granted. The notice was argued at great length by Mr. Davur for the petitioner and Mr. Inverarity for the respondent on the 1st instant. After a careful consideration of all the points raised by Mr. Inverarity, the court was of opinion that for reason set forth in the judgment delivered on the 17th November the sanction prayed for by the petitioner must be granted in this case. The respondent not being satisfied, with the judgment, and order of November 17th applied to the High Court for a revision of that order but the High Court upheld the order and rejected the application. The magistrate was therefore justified in holding that the conclusions arrived at by the court in the judgment of November 17th regarding the salient points in this case were correct and consequently felt bound to grant the sanction prayed for in this notice. The court, therefore ordered that the sanction to prosecute the respondent should be granted to the petitioner under section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In this matter a further prayer was made by the petitioner for the granting of a sanction to prosecute Jamnadas Fakirbhai who was a material witness in the case against the petitioner at the instance of the respondent on charges of giving false evidence and abetment of the same. The witness Jamnadas being called upon to show cause why sanction should not be granted, and having failed to show cause, the magistrate ordered that sanction against him on charges disclosed in the petioner's application should also be granted to the petitioner, under the same section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater gave his decision in the case of Jivan Chatoor vs. Gulabchand Dewraj and Shamji Visram. The first accused was charged with enticing away Jivan's wife, Chanchal, on 6th November, at about 8 o'clock in the evening; the second with aiding and abetting him in the commission of the offence. The magistrate remarked that there was evidence to show that Chanchal had been enticed away by the accused from her husband's house at Gulalwady, and taken to a house at Duncan Road, and subsequently to another at Kumbharwada First Lane. She had been seen in the company of the accused persons on more occasions than one once at the Gaiety Theatre so late as at 1-50 in the early morning on the terminaton of a performance. That was on the 12th November. Moreover, there was evidence to show that she had rented a room in premises at Agripada, of which Mahabir Juggannath was caretaker, on the night of her flight with the accused. The court characterised the defence that was put forward by accused namely, that they had nothing whatever to do with Chanchal as false and intentionally misleading. Evidence for the prosecution was held on the other hand, to be very reliable, and the men were convicted on its strength. The first accused was sentenced to three months' hard labour and ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or, in default to a further term of three months. No. 2 was sentenced to two months' and ordered to pay fine of Rs. 100, or, in default, six weeks additional imprisonment Rs. 150 out of the fine were awarded to the complainant as some compensation for the expenses he had incurred in the prosecution.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Cook and Colonel Jamieson, Staff Corps, have been permitted by the Secretary of State to reside out of India.

The following officers have tactically qualified for command :—Majors A. Keene and C. N. Simpson, R. A., Hardy, Cheshire Regiment.

Majors Day and Barefoot, Royal Army Medical Corps, exchange places on the roster for Indian service.

Lieutenant Bayley, No. 1 Cympany Eastern Division R. A., is appointed to the Native Mountain Artillery vice Home promoted.

Major Higgs, 16th Lancers, has been permitted to retire from the service, receiving a gratuity.

Brigadier-General Bernard, commanding the Mandalay District, proceeds home shortly on 8 months' leave.

Captain Corbyn, 84th Field Battery, has been appointed to J, Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, vice Connal, deceased, and placed under orders for India.

Captain Donaldson, R A, has been appointed Adjutant and Instructor in Gunnery at Karachi and comes out from England shortly;

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Death from all Causes
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade...	9	4	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri...	21	3	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	10	13	42
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	15	8	21
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	30	15	55
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	1	4	12
G Mahim and Worlee	10	7	22
Water Division............	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	69	80
Total.....	96	123	268
Total plague deaths to date...	34,715	30,749	
Same date last year ...	205	163	305

THE PARSEE HOSPITAL.

The number of cases treated in the Parsee Hospital during the month of January was 75, of which 20 were remaining on the 31st December 1898 and 55 new admissions were received during the month. The total number of plague cases treated was 65, and 10 were non-plague cases. 26 deaths occurred during the month, of which 4 occurred within 12 hours after admission, 7 within 24 hours, 14 within 48 hours, and the rest 1 occurred 48 hours after admission. Total number of cases discharged cured was 27, leaving 22 patients under treatment on the 1st inst.

BANDORA.

There were 2 attacks and 4 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Wednesday.

SERVICE OF INTERCESSION.

It has been arranged to hold a United Service in the Baptist Church, Bellasis Road, Byculla, to pray for the abatement of the plague at the same hour (6 p.m.) as the similar service is to take place in the Cathedral. Residents in this locality are asked to attend.

Weekly Return of Hospitals Public and Private for infectious diseases from 6 a. m., on Saturday 29th Jan., to 6 a.m., on Saturday 4th Feb., 1899.

Hospital.	Disease.	Last remained	Admitted	Transferred	Discharged	Died	Remaining
PUBLIC HOSPITALS.							
Arthur Road Hospital	Plague	36	49	...	2	35	48
	Relapsing Fever	61	18	...	22	7	50
	Observation ...	3	17	..	7	..	11
	Contacts........	39	31	..	15	..	55
	Other diseases	2	1	..	..	..	3
Modikhana Hospital	Plague	38	43	13	3	42	49
	Observation ...	17	21	...	36	..	44
	Contacts........	19	8	...	16	14	14
Maratha Hospital	Plague	127	164	10	7	149	145
	Relapsing Fever	22	...	10	14	8	15
	Observation...	74	46	...	51	16	53
	Contacts........	228	165	...	154	...	239
	Evicts	...	148	...	126	...	23
PRIVATE HOSPITALS.							
Bhatia Hospital	Plague........	14	6	..	...	6	14
	Observation ..	1	1	..	...	..	2
Elphinstone Bridge Camp	Contacts	18	2	..	18	...	2
	Evicts	442	179	...	279	1	340
Mahomedbhoy Ebrahim Hospital	Plague........	8	5	..	4	1	8
	Observation ..	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Contacts	6	...	...	...	...	6
Dariasthan Lohana Hospital	Plague	3	14	..	...	8	9
	Observation ..	..	1	..	...	...	1
	Contacts	4	7	...	3	...	8
Port Trust Hospital and Camp	Plague	5	7	...	...	5	7
	Observation ...	3	...	...	3	...	..
	Contacts........	4	22	...	1	...	25
	Evicts	17	28	...	...	...	45
3rd Bhoiwada Hospital	Plague	7	11	...	1	8	9
Modh and Porwad Hospital	Plague	6	6	...	1	5	6
Haji Cassum Jussub's Hospital	Plague	1	..	..	...	...	1
Kapole and Lad Hospital	Plague	...	3	..	...	2	1
Jain Hospital Pinjrapole	Plague	8	15	..	...	9	14
	Contacts.......	7	4	...	3	...	8
	Other diseases	1	...	...	1	...	...
General Musalman Hospital,	Plague	16	16	...	2	7	23
	Observation ..	4	1	...	3	...	2
	Contacts........	10	11	...	...	...	21
	Evicts	...	12	...	...	...	12
Marwari Fattepura Hospital	Plague	4	1	...	2	2	1
	Observation ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Gokuldas Tejpal Camp	Contacts........	212	80	2a	64	1c	225
	Evicts	1137	247	3b	366	1d	1014
Thakurdwar Lohana Hospital	Plague	4	12	..	3	9	9
Adamji Peerbhoy Hospital	Plague	4	5	...	...	1	8
	Observation ..	1	..	...	...	...	1
	Contacts	4	1	...	...	...	5
Jullai Sunni Hospital	Plague	25	11	...	...	6	29
	Relapsing Fever	20	10	...	...	...	30
	Contacts........	29	37	...	13	...	53
Bene Israel Hospital	Plague	1	1	...	...	...	2
	Observation ...	1	1	...	...	...	2
	Contacts........	2	1	...	3	...	...
	Evicts	25	...	...	13	...	12
Jain Hospital Parel	Plague........	7	3	..	...	5	5
	Contacts	8	4	...	6	...	6
Telegu Hospital	Plague	7	5	...	1	3	8
	Relapsing Fever	1	1	...	...	...	2
	Observation ..	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Contacts	4	2	...	2	...	4
Sankli Street Camp	Evicts	90	...	...	...	...	90
Narielwadi Camp	Contacts........	658	522	1	476	6*	695
	Evicts	535	52	...	4	...	583
Wari Bunder Camp	Contacts........	164	96	3e	124	..	132
	Evicts	449	422	3f	181	1	686
Balaram Camp	Contacts	77	40	...	22	...	95
	Evicts	189	109	...	52	...	246
Byculla Camp	Evicts	1426	686	50	278	4g	1780
Parsee Fever Hospital	Plague	23	10	1	6	5	23
	Observation ...	1	3	...	3	...	1
Stuart Strong Hospital	Plague	6	3	...	...	1	7
	Observation ...	8	3	...	2	...	9
Vithal Sayanna Segregation Camp	Contacts........	97	43	..	37	...	103
Cruikshank Road Camp	Contacts	33	...	...	17	..	16
	Evicts	120	...	...	85	...	35
Gilder Street Camp	Contacts	21	13	...	21	...	13
	Evicts	261	133	...	128	...	266
Pathare Prabhu Fever Hospital	Plague	6	1	...	3	...	8
Kennedy Sea Face Camp	Contacts	107	39	8	26	3	109
	Evicts........	592	294	1	144	5	726
Byculla Mahar Camp	Evicts	417	64	...	¶417	...	46
Crawford Market Health Camp	Contacts	3	8	...	3	...	8
	Evicts	622	317	11**	49	...	879
Sarwajanik Hospital Govt House Parel	Plague	9	28	...	2	21	14
Cutchi Memon Hospital	Plague	4	1	..	..	...	5
Babula Tank Camp	Evicts	153	143	...	53	...	243
Ghorupdeo Camp	Evicts	218	220	...	88	...	350
The Petit Mills Hospital	Plague	2	...	...	...	1	1
	Relapsing Fever	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Contacts......	13	4	...	...	...	17
Umberkhadi Camp	Evicts	66	105	...	60	..	111
Memon Mohla Hospital	Plague......	..	1	...	1	...	...
ALL HOSPITALS	Plague	376	421	24	38	332	451
	Relapsing Fever	104	30	10	36	10	98
	Observation Other Diseases	160	101	...	100	31	130
	Contacts........	1773	1140	14	1033	10	1856
	Evicts	6748	3159	68	2323	12	7504

a Suspicious cases removed to Modikhana Hospital.
b Suspicious cases removed to Midikhana Hospital.
c Died of convulsions.
d Died of Pthisis.
e Suspicious cases removed to Mahratha Hospital.
f Suspicious cases removed to Mahratha Hospital and one to Arthur Road Hospital.
g Two from Plague and two from other cases.
* All from other causes except one from Plague.
** 3 cases removed to Medikhana Hospital 8 men admitted into contact ward.

PRIVATE HEALTH CAMPS.		No of Persons.
Dakshin Brahmin Camp at Kennedy Sea Face and Matunga		385
Somwashi Kshatrya Camp at Kennedy Sea Face		197
Gaud Brahmin Camp	do	125
Pathare Prabhu Camp	do	506
Kayasta Prabhu Camp	do	105
Kshatriya Camp	do	39
Daivadnya Camp	do	90
Palsa Brahmin Camp	do	[illegible]
Pathare Prabhu New Camp	do	131
Public Offices Camp		180
Bhatia Segregation Camp at Cruikshank Road		26
Daivadnya Camp	do	146
Parsee Community Camps		
Fort Camp		73
Fort Camp Tents		154
Marine Lines		364
Dadar Camp		146
Matunga Camp		325
Chowpati Camp		201
Batliwalla's Wady Camp		51
Batliwalla's Wady Camp		69
Hormas Baug Camp		28
Cama Baug Camp		123
Modikhana Camp		31
Parel near Victoria Garden		52
Total		4,192

The disease still continues virulent in character and the cases are largely brought to the Hospitals. I am glad to bring to notice the good work that the Sarvajanik Hospital at Government House Parel is doing, they have had 28 admissions during the week and the Committee is to be congratulated on the result of opening a Hospital at Parel. Of the other Private Hospitals the Lohanas, Jains, Parsees and Julais Hospitals have had satisfactory admissions. The Death roll still continues very high.

PLAGUE COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

PLAGUE WORKERS' EVIDENCE.

THE Plague Commission, consisting of Professor T. R. Fraser, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., president, Mr. J. P. Hewett, I.C.S., C.I.E., Professor A E. Wright, M.D., Mr. A. Cumine, I.C.S., and Dr. M. A. Ruffer, re-assembled, yesterday morning, at the Secretariat, to receive further evidence.

Lieut.-Colonel W. G. H. Henderson, I.M.S., Surgeon to the Goculdas Hospital, said his experience extended over the first three months of the first epidemic in Karachi, when he was transferred to Hyderabad (Sind) just as the disease had appeared in an epidemic form there. Immediately before the appearance of plague in epidemic form in Hyderabad, rats dead and dying in considerable numbers were found. With their appearance local cases occurred, and where they went the disease followed. He did not mean it to be understood that rats were the only means of diffusion, but that they played a very important and frequent part was beyond a doubt. Doubtless, infection in many cases was acquired through abrasions, skin cracks on the feet and hands, and he had satisfied himself that many such sources of danger existed in cases which were under his treatment in the Hyderabad Hospital. But these were the exceptions and not the rule. There was to his mind a method of infection which the habits of the people would render more than problematical, and that was through the food. A very large percentage of natives ate their food squatting on the ground, and he had more than once seen a family in a room, from which a plague corpse had been but recently removed, sitting round the bowl of food common to all, eating of leaves which were used as plates placed on the floor, and even picking up and eating fragments which had fallen on the floor itself. Rats and mice fed on cultures or infected food had developed plague and died. Why should not food almost eaten off an actually infected floor prove a source of danger?

DR. SHROFF.

Dr. K. B. Shroff, Deputy Health Officer, Bombay, said that there were several means of conveyance of plague : (a) By the air producing the very common and fatal form of primary plague pneumonia (b) By the skin. The latter method was very common, especially in poor people, who had got imperceptible abrasions of the skin between the toes, and who walked barefooted. This explained the large number of cases who had buboes in the groin. Out of 260 cases whose record was kept, 60 suffered from inguinal buboes. The same principle applied equally to other parts of the body. (c) Rats, which played a very important part in propagating the disease. While he was at Cutch Mandvie, 30 patients, who were treated in his ward by Captain Mason, were inoculated with Yersin's serum. Out of 30 cases, 11 were discharged cured, and the rest died, giving a percentage of recovery of 33-6 per cent, much below the percentage of a well conducted hospital. Since the last 13 months he had inoculated about 900 people with Professor Haffkine's anti-plague serum. In Warden Road, near the Battery, there was a big compound, containing three bungalows. Behind this, separated only by a six-feet high wall, were two chawls and two other bungalows. In the front bungalows, containing altogether about 75 servants, only one man was inoculated. Here there were altogether 11 cases of plague, including the one inoculated, who subsequently recovered. Behind this, in Mr. Justice Budrudin's chawls, servant's quarters and bungalows almost all were inoculated, and there was only one case amongst the uninoculated who subsequently died.

DR. DADIHALKAR.

Dr. K. A. Dadihalkar, Deputy Health Officer, Bombay, spoke about the plague measures adopted in Byculla. The greater part of Byculla, he said, was occupied by the ignorant and poor people of the Mahomedan Julais and the low-caste Hindus. Nearly three-fourths of the total number of houses in Byculla were very ill-ventilated and damp. Many of the inhabitants brought rags, bones &c., thrown on the streets in other parts of Bombay, and stored them in their houses to sell them. The people were dirty in their habits, and generally ate bad food. There was generally overcrowding—8 persons living in 10 feet square. By being friendly with the people and showing sympathy for their suffering, inspection of houses and the examination of inmates was done without any difficulty.

DR. ENGINEER.

Dr. K. S. Engineer, Fellow of the Chemical Society, London, and a Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery of the Bombay Presidency, was of opinion that plague was imported into Bombay from Hongkong. He was the first person in Bombay who was inoculated by Professor Haffkine's prophylactic serum. He had also inoculated a large number of men, women and children, and he was glad to state that all the inoculated ones were enjoying good health. Only three cases of plague occurred in those that were inoculated, and they all recovered. The system of removing filth in open carts was very faulty and fraught with danger to the public. The open drains in certain localities were a source of nuisance to the public and those who resided near them. The burial-grounds in close vicinity of the population were very objectionable.

Major Richard Baker, I.M.S., gave evidence as to (1) the necessity for prompt measures of segregation, disinfection, etc., on the occurrence of an outbreak; (2) the utility of such measures when taken in time; (3) the dangers of imperfect disinfection, especially of floors; (4) the value of Railway disinfection stations; and (5) the value of protective inoculation. He gave instances of each from his own experience at Hyderabad, Sukkur, Daharki, Tatta, Karad, Lanowli and Igatpuri.

MAJOR ROUGHTON.

Mr. G. W. Roughton said that he commenced plague work on the 31st December, 1896. He did so in company with some thirty members of his Corps (B. V. A.). His conclusion was that plague could be overcome (a) by the strictest supervision by Europeans, either well paid by the authorities, or volunteers independent of pay, provided such Europeans were in sympathy with the native community and knew enough of their language to make themselves understood by them. (b) That the emptying of houses in which plague had occurred was rigidly enforced; or at all events of such rooms as cases had occurred in—for a period of at least one month, with thorough disinfection in the interval. These were conclusions derived from experience. Early in March 1897 house-to-house visitation by the Justices of the Peace was commenced in A ward, Fort and Colaba, and he was placed in charge of that work. Seventeen Europeans and four Parsees constituted the search-parties, with thirteen men from the Durham Light Infantry and the same number of natives with locksmiths, buttee-wallas and police peons. Having described the method of house-to-house visitation Mr. Roughton proceeded to say that public sanitation in Colaba village was hopeless. Private sanitation was very primitive. The great fault to his mind in respect of the Fort (Northern and Southern) was that the roads were watered before they had been cleansed, and the result was they were never free from dirt, and all sorts of abomination got caked into the streets, many being those thrown from houses in which plague had been virulent, and thus the germs got well into places along which unshod natives had to pass. In his experience as a plague-visitor the most contradictory results had been noted as to the effect of light and air on the disease. In Nowrojee Street, Colaba, he found in a house of three storeys, on the top storey, three barbers—one of whom had shaved Dr. Barry, the District Medical officer, the night before—down with the plague. The house was well built and open to the sea-breeze on all sides. No other case occurred in the house, though its ground floor was as dark and damp as possible. On the other hand he had removed several cases from the groundfloor of houses in which no case occurred on the upper floors. And he had noticed in many cases that where a case occurred the plague recurred in the same room leaving the rest of the house untainted. He had seen more than two hundred houses in which plague had occurred, and handled more than that number of plague patients, and nothing was to his amateur mind clearer than that the plague was at all events in the first stages of the infection of a dwelling air-borne.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cumine, Mr. Roughton said that the only way to prevent the spread of plague was to stop plague patients from leaving their houses. Similar measure was adopted during the great plague of London in 1666.

Dr. Britto, in charge of C. Ward, said that in his opinion the plague was imported from Hongkong. He thought that the conditions existing in Bombay were favourable for subsequent outbreaks.

The Commission then adjourned to Friday.

A CONVENTION of Catholic clergymen and delegates from every parish in Munster was held on Jan 25 at Limerick Court House to devise arrangements to compel the Irish Nationalist members to settle their personal disputes and form one United Irish Party, to work independently of both English Parties in the House of Commons. It was agreed to invite the Irish Nationalist members to a Conference during the Easter Recess to further the objects of the Convention, and that any member objecting should be replaced.

AT Dublin on Jan. 25 Justice Andrews had before him an action for libel and slander, in which Captain Richard Minchin, of the 4th battalion Royal Irish Regiment, sought to recover 2,500*l*. damages from Mr. Robert B. Friend, on the ground that defendant had, as alleged, falsely sworn that he (plaintiff) had been guilty of immoral conduct. After the case had been opened, however, a consultation between the parties took place, with the result that it was agreed to enter a verdict for nominal damages in favour of the plaintiff, defendant withdrawing all imputations against him.

INDIAN FINANCIAL NEWS.

THE Calcutta Commerical correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes :—

I UNDERSTAND that telegraphic information has been received in Calcutta this week to the effect that Mr. Stephen Ralli has recented regarding the re-opening of the mints. The gold standard policy could scarcely receive a more powerful endorsment than this. By virtue of his position as the senior partner in the largest merchant firm in India, as well as by reason of his powers of perception, Mr. Ralli's opinions have always commanded great consideration. If now he has declared against the reopening of the mints, it is difficult to see how he can stop short of a gold standard. The trend of public opinion both in England and India is clearly towards convertibility, and as things are now going it would not be at all surprising to see convertibility backed up by an imperial guarantee. This is all that is wanted. The question of a gold currency which is a much more costly affair, could then well be left for further consideration.

A report is current, but whether it is well founded I am unable to ascertain, that Sir James Westland will not join the India Council on his retirement from India, but is to be made Permanent Secretary at the India Office. It would not be the first time that a high official from India has accepted this post.

The Government have reason to congratulate themselves on the import of gold at the mints. Up to date there has been received Rs. 1,38,26,000, the greater portion of which has been tendered this week. On 30th November last the balance of gold was only Rs. 36 lakhs. The receipts up to the 6th instant were Rs. 28½ lakhs, while during this week Rs. 19½ lakhs have been received and paid for at the Calcutta mint and payment was expected to-day for Rs. 46½ lakhs tendered at Bombay and for Rs. 7½ lakhs tendered at Calcutta. In addition to this Rs. 138 lakhs, or £920,000, there is now nearly £500,000 on the way from Australia, and £200,000 in transit from London. Unless exchange declines further, the greater portion of this amount will also be tendered at the mints, although a certain part will doubtless find its way into the bazar to supply the native demand. It seems probable, therefore, that in the course of the next few weeks the Government will have a stock of gold not far short of £1,500,000, provided always exchange is maintained above 1s. 4d. If exchange were to decline, the gold from Australia would probably be sent on direct from Colombo to London, against sales here of sterling drafts on London at the lower level of exchange, or against purchases of Council drafts in London. Gold shipments from Australia to India are, I believe, no longer profitable, as the premium in Australia on London has recently declined ½ per cent. This was but to be expected, as the busy export season in Australia is on at present. In fact it has been a wonder that Australia has been able to spare so much gold at this time, especially as not long ago very large shipments of the metal were also made to America.

BISHOP WELLDON ON "HEAVEN."

BISHOP WELLDON preached the second of his series of sermons at the Cathedral on Sunday evening. The church was packed; the congregation listening with the closest attention. The Bishop took as his text the Gospel of St. John, Chapter 6, and part of the 63rd verse. "The words that I speak unto you they are spirit and they are life." In concluding his sermon the Bishop said :—"It is the prerogative of the spiritual or saintly life that it forbids thought of death. To live in the presence of sanctity is to realise the fact of immortality, and you know that our Lord spoke of Heaven as one who had been there. He did not speak of it with doubt he knew it as you may know your own famous city. There is no better test of a religious teacher than is to be found in his conception of Heaven. Let him be a man of sensuous nature and he will people his Heaven with the luxuries of sensuous delights. Let him be man at peace with himself and he will imagine a Heaven in which all is quietude and tranquility. In our Lord's picture of the world to which we look there is not a touch of sensuality. To Aim the life of Heaven was pure and spiritual. The circumstances which make up existance here are not found there, and in that world the life is as of the angels. It is service without compulsion, it is work without fatigue, it is the vision of the fruition of the holiest, it is the peace eternal and divine. And so in the picture of Heaven as in all else; our Lord was true—was he not?—to the principle of pure spirituality. And we all, brethern, as we give new strength and new dignity to our own spiritual nature, so do we draw away from the world and nearer to God in Heaven. For before us all is set the joys of two lives—the one the life of earth with its passions, its distractions, its humiliations; the other the life of the spirit leading ever onwards to the celestial city. God grant that we may not live as children of a day whose lives will merge into death to-morrow, but rather let us live as sons of an Almighty Father and the heirs of immortal destiny."

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW, 1899.

To be held on the Oval on Monday, and Tuesday next :—

SADDLE HORSES.

Section A—Chargers.

No. of entries.			
3	Class	1	English and Colonial Chargers
1	do	2	Chargers of other Classes
6	do	3	Chargers of Volunteer Officers and Light Horse
12	do	4	Troopers and N C Officers' Chargers belonging to the Bombay Cavalry, H E The Governor's Body Guard and Mounted Police.
			Section B—Hunters.
15	do	5	Horses up to 14 stone
15	do	6	Light Weight Hunters
8	do	7	Pony Hunters 14 hands and under
18	do	8	Arab Hunters (Horses Galloways or Ponies)
			Section C—Ladies' Hacks to be ridden by Ladies.
12	do	9	Arabs Horses Galloways or Ponies
10	do	10	Other Classes over 14 hands
4	do	11	do under do
			Section D—Polo Ponies.
13	do	12	Arabs
5	do	13	Other Classes
			HARNESS HORSES. Section E—Single Harnes.
11	do	14	Arabs Horses Galloways or Ponies
18	do	15	Other Classes over 14 hands
10	do	16	Ponies other Classes 14 hands and under
			Section F—Pairs in Double Harness
5	do	17	Pairs over 14-3
1	do	18	do 14-3 and under
			Section G—
	do	19	Teams
3	do	20	Tandems

N. B.—No Post entries will be accepted in any of the Classes

Section H—

No. of entires.			
10	Class	21	Arab Stallions over 14 hands
12	do	22	do 14 hands and under
2	do	23	Stallions of other Classes
8	do	24	Best English or Colonial Mare or Gelding landed since 1st August 1898 by bona fide Horse shippers for sale in India
			Section I—
17	do	25	Mares over 14 hands suitable for breeding purposes
15	do	26	Mares 14 hands and under suitable for breeding purposes
			Section J—Champion Competitions.
19	Class	27	For the best English or Colonial over 14 hands
10	do	28	do do 14 hands and under.
10	do	29	do Arab over 14 hands
14	do	30	do do 14 hands and under
4	do	31	do Country-bred
1	do	32	do complete turnout, Pairs
11	do	33	do do Single Horse
12	do	34	do complete turnout Single Pony 14 hands and under.

N. B.—Separate entries are necessary for the Champion Competitions and special attention is drawn to Clause 17 General Conditions.

			Section K.—Jumping Competitions.
20	Class	35	For Horses
15	do	36	Ponies 14 hands and under
			Section L—Driving Competitions
	do	37	Pairs
1	do	38	Tandems
13	do	39	Single Harness
	do	40	do for Ladies only
Total 374			

Section M.—General Parade of Prize Winners.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW.

To be held in conjunction with the Horse Show on the second day, Tuesday, 21st February.

No. of entries.			
18	Class	1	Best Smooth-coated Fox-Terrier
12	do	2	Best Rough-coated Terrier
7	do	3	Best Bull-Terrier
12	do	4	Best Greyhound
3	do	5	Best Bull-Dog
11	do	6	Best Dachshund
8	do	7	Best Pug Lap or Toy
3	do	8	Best Spaniel or Retriever
13	do	9	Best Dog, of mixed classes not entered in classes 1 to 8 Championship Prizes.
17	do	10	For the best Dog in the Show
17	do	11	For the best Puppy in the Show under 12 months
1	do	12	For the ugliest Dog in the Show.
Total 122			

SPORTING.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Western India Lawn-Tennis Championship Meeting to be held between 20th March and 25th 1899.

Gentlemen's Single Championship

ENTRANCE FEE Rs 10.

Prize, Silver Challenge Cup, value Rs, 500, to be held for one year by the winner. Also a special Prize, value Rs, 75

Gentlemen's Double Championship

ENTRANCE FEE Rs. 10 EACH.

Prize, Silver Challenge Cup, value Rs. 500, to be held for one year and two special prizes, value Rs. 50 each.

The above events are open to the Services and Members of recognised Clubs throughout India.

The best of three sets to decide each match. No vantage games, or vantage sets. The scoring will be deuce, vantage all game.

The Lawn-Tennis Association Rules will otherwise be followed.

The entries close on 15th March 1899.

C. H. S. BOGGS.
Honorary Secretary.
Lawn-Tennis, Bombay Gymkhana.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 7th February.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 2nd February 1899, reporting that Mr. Oosman Ismailji, Master of Messrs. Shepherd and Company's coasting steamers has been examined and found competent to perform the duties of a Special Pilot for coasting steamers and recommending that Government be requested to publish the usual notification.

Resolution.—Government should be addressed in the usual terms.

APOLLO RECLAMATION.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 31st January 1899, stating that Mr. Hajee Adum Hajee Abba, does not now wish to build on plot No. 16, at Apollo Reclamation, and asks that it may be transferred to Messrs. Hajee Oomer Hajee Adum, Hajee Tar Mahomed Hajee Adum, and Hajee Sulliman Hajee Adum, lessees of the site immediately to the east of plot No. 16 (leasehold R. R. No. 630) which they are willing to surrender and accept a fresh lease for the two combined plots, and recommending that the surrender and the grant of a new lease as asked for be allowed. Submitted letters addressed to the Traffic Manager by both parties.

Resolution.—There is no objection to the proposed transfer, and a consolidated lease may be granted, provided that the lessees bear all costs, and adhere to the conditions already imposed, altered to suit the present circumstances. Rent for plot No. 16 should be charged from the date on which the land is handed over to the applicants.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 3rd Feb 1899.	Total from 1st April to 3rd Feb 1899.	For week ending 3rd Feb 1898.	Total from 1st April to 3rd Feb 1898.
Vessels piloted into harbour...	19	851	17	738
„ piloted out of harbour...	27	859	26	725
„ transported	15	596	13	439
„ attended to	3	67	2	102
„ warped	..	50	2	45

BOMBAY RACES.—2ND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY, 1899.

THE NEW COMERS' PLATE.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 5 and 3rd Rs. 25.

For Arab Galloways landed since 1st August, 1899 14 hands to carry 9st. 7lbs. W. I.

PENALTIES.—Winner race value Rs. 180, once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 1st. Distance 6 furlongs.

1st Entry Rs. 10, to close 7 p.m., Friday, 17th February, 2nd Entry Rs. 20 to close 7 p.m., Monday, 20th February, and Rs. 5 extra if not struck out by 8 a.m., Tuesday, 21st February.

Terms—Prospectus, Bombay Races, 1899.

Eight Entries or Stewards reserve right to declare race void.

CECIL GRAY.
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

The following Races will be run at the 9th and 10th Extra Meetings on Saturday, 4th March, and Saturday, 11th March—

SATURDAY, 4TH MARCH, 1899.

AMATEUR PLATE.—Rs. 199, presented by H. E. Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E. For maiden Arab and C.-B. galloway's 13-3 and under and maiden ponies other classes, the property of Officers in the Army and Navy and Government Services and Members of the Byculla, Bombay, and Yacht Clubs. Weight—Arab and C.-B.'s 13-3 to carry 11st., other classes 13-2 to carry 11st. W. I.

PENALTIES.—Winner race value Rs. 50 and over, once 4 lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. Winner of races of Rs. 50 and over, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,000, 5lbs. in addition to above penalties.

ALLOWANCES.—Galloways and ponies which have never started for a race of any description, 5 lbs., C.-B.'s, 7lbs. Distance 7 furlongs.

Entrance free, to close Tuesday, 28th February.

SATURDAY, 11TH MARCH, 1899.

THE LADY SANDHURST STAKES.—Rs. 199, presented by H. E Lady Sandhurst. A handicap for galloways and ponies which ran in the Amateur Plate presented by H. E. Lord Sandhurst on 4th March, 1899. Distance 7 furlongs.

Entrance free, to close Tuesday, 7th March, 1899.

Terms for both above Races.—G. R.'s only. G. R.'s who have never won a race value Rs. 50 of any description allowed 5lbs.

CONDITIONS.—Prospectus Extra Meetings, except where otherwise provided for.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line s s Haddon Hall, 2,677 tons, Capt W H Hood, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okara, 3,438 tons, Captain F Sheldrick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 1st February, with a cargo of coal.

THE s s Reynolds, 2,083 tons, Captain F Mullan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum, (23rd January,) with a cargo of 1,17,700 cases of Kerosine oil.

THE B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers—Mr Mahomed Alwade, Mr H S Driven, Mr E Bowack, Mr A Kribs, Mr Yacoob, Mr Ebrahim bin Rashed and 65 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day 16th February, from the Victoria Dock per Austrian Lloyds s s Vindobona, Capt C Bellew from Bombay to Trieste and Venice—Mr and Mrs Cardern, Mr W Grimm, Mr C E James, Dr A Kugler, Count H Knigsmask, Mrs W W Marriot Smith, Two Misses Marriot Smith, Mr Sillid, and Mr G Wilhelm. From Bombay to Suez—Mr Blatchford. From Karachi to Trieste and Venice—Mr C Bodzorides, Capt W C Cox, Mr D Halkins, Mr S S Kosolis, Major R L Payne, Mr E Valissarato, Mr L Lang and Dr A Schulte.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Chusan, 2,852 tons, Captain E Street sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails a general cargo, and the following passengers. Mrs and Miss Knight, Miss Dobrie, Surgeon General Mrs J B Hamilton.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Reynolds s	Mullan	Batoum, Jan 23
	Okara s..............	Sheldrick ..	Calcutta, Feb 1
	Chyebassa s	Metcalfe	Calcutta. &c

DEPARTURES

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Chusan s	Street	China, &c.
	Vindobona s	Bellew	Trieste via Karachi
	H M S Racoon	Hewett.....	Aden

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—
Steamer Haddon Hall Hood, for Karachi.
„ Khandalla, Whitehead, for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Venus, for Hamburg.
„ Canara, for Zanzibar. &c.
„ Kola, for Karachi.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 15.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Ross s—26 cases confectionery T Akberally
City of Edinburgh s—100 cases whisky C H B Forbes and Co

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Haddon Hall s—225 cases school slates E Dawoodbhoy, 100 cases candles R A Hoosein, 21 cases soap B Nuzerally

FROM LONDON.

Egypt s—12 cases flavouring essence K Julabhoy and Co
Peninsular s—2 cases bookcloth and 3 bales writing papers and 3 cases envelopes K Abdool Hoosein, 61 cases provisions oilmanstores &c 17 packages biscuits B Nuzerally, 33 packages biscuit E Russooljee, 2 bales papers and 12 cases provision Philips and Co, 3 cases photo meterials Babajee Sakaram and Co

FROM MARSEILLES.

Oceanien s—25 cases champagne C H B Forbes and Co

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 15th February, 1899.

1. There will be drill for the members of the Bandora detachment at Santa Cruz on Monday next the 20th instant, at 6-45 a m. Dress—Drill order.

2. Government Resolution No. 586, dated 8th February 1899, is published for information :—"Honorary Veterinary Major James Mills, Veternary Major, Army Veternary Department, resigns his Commission."

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th February, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place this week.—

No. 1 Company, Town Hall Compound

The "Gatacre Cup" team will parade to-morrow at 8 p.m.

No. 2 Company, (Nesbit Road Head-quarters)

The "Gatacre Cup" team will parade to-morrow at 8-30 p.m.

2. The "Gatacre Cup" team of No. 2 Company will parade at Mahaluxmi Fort on Friday next at 5-30 p.m. for Fort Manning Tube numbers and range finders are specially requested to attend.

Dress.—Drill order without Arms Putties optional.

3. The "Gatacre Cup" inter Company Competition (Practice from 10 R M L Gun) will take place at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday next the 18th inst. Commencing at 3-30 p.m.

Dress.—Drill order without Arms Puttees to be worn.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a Cinderella Dance at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder on Saturday the 18th inst. Tickets as usual.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th February, 1899.

1. The Regiment will parade at the Matunga Railway Station at 4 p.m. on Saturday the 18th instant for out post duty.

2. Ten rounds of blank ammunition per man will be issued on parade. Pouches to be inspected on falling in.

3. Attendance on this parade to count 3 points towards the Commanding Officer's prizes.

4. Special carriages will be attached to the train leaving Victoria Terminus at 3-30 p.m. Bombay time Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Victoria Terminus Musjid, Mazagon, Byculla, Parel and Dadur Stations. Members travelling from other stations by the B. B. and C. I. Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART.

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES, and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

AMONG THE

63 PRIZE MEDALS

AND

AWARDS

Obtained since 1851 at Various Exhibitions

CHUBB AND SON

Obtained the only Gold Medals, awarded at the Inventions Exhibitions, 1885 and Melbourne, 1889,

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ENGLISH LOCKS.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART.

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J. RATILAL & CO.,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 15.

CONSOLS were unchanged in London yesterday at 111 3-8 and French Rentes at 103. Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime lower at 25·18 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 116 1-2; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities advanced 1-8 per cent. to £66. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower, at 27 7-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was unchanged at 59 3-4 cents, with demand Exchange on London 1-2 cent higher, at 4·86 dollars. For Braziers' copper £82 was quoted. Some £150,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 2,040,000 quarters, compared with 1,920,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

Prices, both spot and for arrival, were unchanged all round in the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 52,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats dull, arrivals quiet but steady. The Manchester market was strong.

Ready Mid-Uplands advanced 1-16 cent in New York, to 6 9-16 cents per oz.; Futures for May 5 points, to 6·28 cents, and for August 4 points to 6·29 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U S. Ports were 28,000 bales; and the arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897:—

	1899.	1898.	1897
Tuesday's Receipts...	28,000	32,000	16,000
Three days' do. ...	44,000 (2 days)	99,000	45,000
Since 1st Sept. ...	6,956,000	7,023,000	5,767,000

In our local Cotton market there has to-day been a small enquiry; prices are steady. The mills bought 100 bales Nugger at Rs. 125 per candy, 2,000 Poolgaum at Rs. 138, 1,200 Khangaum at Rs. 134 to Rs. 136, 600 Bhoosawal at Rs. 131, 200 Dhamangaum at Rs. 135, 100 Pachora at Rs. 128; shippers purchased 200 Oomra at Rs. 134, 400 Bengal at Rs. 131¼, 200 Dhamangaum at Rs. 136. "Good" Broach was quoted at Rs. 159, "Good" Bhownugger at Rs. 139½, and "Fully Good" Bengal at Rs. 125.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	14,427	bales.
Wheat	8,700	cwts.
Linseed	10,159	"
Rapeseed	5,522	"
Gingellyseed	9,331	"
Groundnuts	1,713	"
Castorseed	6,394	"
Rice	39,569	"

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone at 1s 4 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight credits. There were no transactions of importance reported, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Francs	1·70 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened firm at 99 7-16 for 3 1-2 per cents, for both cash and the Settlement, and advanced to 99 1-2 in the former and 99 9-16 in the latter position; 93 was quoted for Threes.

SHARES.—Lukmidas Mill are Rs. 20 higher, Manockjee Petit Rs. 15, Queen Rs. 10, Currimbhoy Rs. 7 1-2; Leopold are Rs. 10 lower; New Berar Press are Rs. 15 higher.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 23-32.

The Manchester Market has been strong.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	111 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3 1-2 Sterling loan	116 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	66
Bar Silver	27 7-16

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 16.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice CANDY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

520-98—Bicknell M and M—Homee N A Wadia vs The Bengal Coal Co, Ld—Crawford B and Co.

492-97—Thakurdas D C and H—Ibrahimbhoy Ludhabhoy Chattoo vs B Allarakhia—Sorabjee and J.

631-97—Janardhan and A—Hajee Esmail Hajee Allana and others vs Jamsetjee Nowrojee—In person.

49-98—Wadia and G—Bansali Munmohun Damoder vs Purshotum Mangaldas—Mathubhai N and H.

174-98—Captain and V—Khimjee Ludha vs Runchord Soonderjee and others—Mathubhai and J.

143 and 6 12-98—Nanu and H—Jaffer Mahomed Mistry vs George Edward Haws—Smetham B and N.

110-98—Framjee and D—Framjee Dorabjee vs Chunnila Khooshaljee—Tyabjee D and Co.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

176-97—Smetham B and N—Percy Ferdinand Fisher vs Artin A Essaji—Framji and D.

149-98—Dikshit and D—Lukmidas Valji and others vs Vallivahoo—Mansuklal D and J Part heard.

657-97—Sorabjee and J—Crishnajee Arjoon vs Padmanabh Laxmon and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

293-98—Hiralal M and M—Nathumal Narsingdas vs Madhowji Virji—Craigie L and O.

641-97—Payne G and S—Abdool Hoosein Abdoolally and another vs Nasarali Dawoodjee—Little and Co

373-95—Mansuklal D and J—Rattonbai vs Gopalji Cullianji and others—Pestonji R and K

To vary Commissioner's Report.

469-97—Dikshit and D—Motiram Sakolchand vs Ruttonbai and others—Little and Co.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

606-98—Edgelow G and W—Rustomjee Eduljee Chanjibhoy vs Kaikhushroo Kursetjee and others—Framjee and D. Part heard.

Long Causes.

444-98—Payne G and S—Karamalli Rahimbhoy and another vs Ebrahim Rahimbhoy and another—Wadia and G. Part heard.

165-98—Crawford B and Co—Kooa Lalljee and others vs Dhunjee Ruttonsey and another—Payne G and S.

626-97—M H Khan—Kalloosing Loesing and others vs The Hon'ble Mahadev Govind Ranade and others—Dikshit and D, Captain and V.

463-98—Smetham B and M—Annie Ada Mitchell vs James F Bruce Mitchell—A F Turner.

45-98—Captain and V for pauper—Ebramjee Rajbhai vs Essajee Sullemanjee—Shamrao P.

33-98—Framjee and D—Mariambai vs Hosain Ahmed—Sorabjee and J, not to be called on.

331-98—Craigie L and O—Bai Maneckvahoo vs K Pragjee—Mathubhai and J.

469-98—Smetham B and Co—Anniecada Mitchell vs James F Bruce Mitchell—A F Turner.

30-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Nathu Devjee and another vs Thakur Raghu Manar and others—Ardeshir H and D

515-98—Balkrishna V N K—Karsondas Narsi vs Memon J Hajee Noormahomed—Maganlal and Co.

519-98—Ardeshir H and D—Parebai alias Corsebai vs Deoji Meghjee—Little and Co.

531-98—Bicknel M and M—Hoosen Karim and others vs Yemnabai and others—Captain and V.

656-97—In person—Hurkissondas Nagindas vs Nanandas Kalliandas and others—Craigie L and O.

BOMBAY YACHT RACES.

SATURDAY NEXT.

Tomtit class race for the Commodore's Cup. Start at 3 p.m Course No. 5.

Ship's boats Handicap race, postponed race of Saturday last, 11th instant. Start at 3-13 p.m. Course No. 1.

Yachts Handicap race for the Commodore's Cup. Start at 3-30 p.m. Course No. 5

Entries for all the above races will close at noon on Friday.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

THERE will be a united Prayer Meeting in this Church to-day from 6 to 7 p.m., to pray for the abatement of the Plague. Members of all Denominations are invited to be present.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

8 a.m.—Matins and Litany.

FOREIGN TELEGRAM REPORTS.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th February, 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	..	...	..	..
Teheran	15	2	37 p.m.	..	19
Suez	15	2	55 p.m.	..	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 15th February, 1899.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	58	..	2
" Karachi	..	29	..	1
" Madras	..	27	..	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GREANY—February 5, at Nagpore, the wife of P M Greany Extra Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DE LAUNEY—LEHURAUX—February 12, at the R C Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev Father Hengresh, S J, P J de Launey, of Comilla, to Louise Irene, second daughter of I Lehuraux, Sr, of Chandernagore.

DEATH.

SMITH—February 11, at Calcutta, Mrs. Dorcas F Smith American Free Baptist Mission, Balasore, in her 62nd year.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1899.

IT was a matter of course that objection should be taken in the House of Commons to the amendment of the Municipal Constitution of Calcutta; it was equally a matter of course that the objection should be overruled by the common sense of the House. Mr. J. H. Roberts, member for Denbighshire West, moved an amendment, expressing concern at the introduction of the Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill, as a measure destroying the representative character of the Municipality. Mr. Roberts is a member of the Young Wales Party, a pronounced Radical, who can, it is said, speak fluently on any topic. It is natural that such a youth, who has travelled in the United States and in Australia, should believe in the efficacy of the representative system as it exists in the United Kingdom, the United States and the Colonies, and hold religiously that it is adapted for the rest of the world, where conditions and traditions are wholly dissimilar. But it is strange that Sir Henry Fowler, who is a man of a very different stamp, with the experience of the duties and responsibilities of the Chief Secretaryship for India to inform his judgment, should support such an amendment. He did so, however, on the ground that the existing checks on the Municipality are amply sufficient. Sufficient for what? To control this representative body, and compel it to do what, if left to its own devices, it would certainly not do. That is, the "existing checks" are intended to keep the Municipality in the right path, which they might do after a better fashion if the local Government could devote time and attention to the supervision of Municipal work. The Bengal Government has the administration of a Province larger and more populous than the whole German Empire to look after, and it cannot afford to dissipate its energies by devoting continuous attention to the routine work of the bodies entrusted with local administration. The checks are inoperative and have come to be regarded by all concerned as so much waste paper. To attempt to enforce them would raise an outcry and afford an excellent excuse for neglect of drains and cesspools. No true patriot could be expected to attend to such trifles while civil liberties had to be upheld against the oppressor. It is when a calamity such as the plague threatens not only the health and lives of the citizens, but the continuance of the commercial relations of India with foreign countries, that the existence of such an unsatisfactory state of things is seen to be the evil that it undoubtedly is at all times.

Then the application of a remedy becomes a matter of international obligation if the ports and markets of the world are not to be closed against our trade and our people. The admirable system of medical examination organised and carried out in Bombay, the nearest Indian port to Europe, by Dr. MacCartie and Dr. Crimmin has been successful in satisfying the European Powers that the conscientious supervision exercised at this side can effectually protect their ports and marts from danger. Quarantine, so freely threatened in 1896, and for a moment contemplated in some of the Mediterranean ports, is now seen to be unnecessary. But there is not the same confidence at this side of the Suez Canal. Quarantine is enforced in the Mauritius, which is British territory, in Madagascar, which is French, and in certain parts of East Africa. It is essential that nothing shall be left undone by the authorities in India to supplement the excellent system of control employed to prevent the communication of plague by outward bound steamers and other vessels, by measures equally efficacious. It is necessary to that end to improve the sanitary conditions in the great Indian cities and circumscribe the existence of plague within the narrowest limits of space and time. In that direction a great deal has been done, and well done. Many costly errors have been committed, as was indeed inevitable, under the circumstances, but valuable experience has been gained which will render the repetition of such errors unlikely. Not the least of these errors of the past is that of entrusting difficult and uncongenial tasks to men who have no qualifications for sanitary work; who do not believe in its utility and in their hearts disapprove of it, and even look on it as an unwarrantable, if not a wicked, interference with the ordained course of things. Sir Alexander Mackenzie in Calcutta, and Sir Anthony Macdonnell at Agra were both compelled to reprehend with the strongest emphasis the woful shortcomings, and even downright incapacity of the local municipalities in the discharge of the responsibilities entrusted to them. As Lord Elgin well said, the time has come when means must be found to give the populous cities of India the best administration that can be devised. The lives and the prosperity of those great communitie depend on the efficiency of the machinery of local administration. The ultimate responsibility for the character of that administration, and for the success or failure attending it, rests on the Government, which in the exercise of its legislative power called it into existence.

There can be no question of a divine right to govern wrong in the case of Municipalities, any more than in that of Kings. In these days every institution must justify its right to exist by acquitting itself intelligently of the duties assigned to it by the State. If it cannot do that it will have to make way for something else that will. Lord Elgin, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Sir Anthony Macdonnell, are quite as good Liberals as Sir Henry Fowler, and are as fully impressed with the value of local self-Government, not as a fetish, or as a formula, but as a practical means of getting those best fitted for the work to help in the onerous task of administering the affairs of three hundred millions of people. When they all three concur as to the necessity of improving upon the methods which have been found defective, it is reasonable to conclude that so level-headed a man as Sir Henry Fowler would have been of the same opinion, if he had an equal experience of India. Lord George Hamilton, at all events, is entirely in accord with them when he says that it is the duty of Government to protect the lives of the people and to see that Calcutta runs no avoidable risk through ineffective sanitary regulations. There is no reason to suppose that Lord Curzon, while giving the Bill an "absolutely impartial consideration," will be less mindful than his immediate predecessor of the claims of Calcutta and the other important cities of India to the best system of local self-government that can be devised.

IN any forecast of the immediate future in South-Eastern Europe it must be borne in mind that the military strength of the Balkan States is not a negligible quantity. The army of Bulgaria has been brought up to a state of thorough efficiency, and in some quarters it is considered quite able to hold its own against that of Turkey, and even more, seeing that the latter, having to provide for the defence of other parts of the Empire, cannot be wholly concentrated in the Balkans. On a war footing the Bulgarian army has twenty-four regiments of infantry of four battalions each, numbering 1,000 men, eighteen squadrons of cavalry and proportionate artillery. Servia with an active army of 18,000 men can raise that force to 100,000 men, with reserves of 1,10,000 by royal ukase on the outbreak of war. The Roumanian army on the peace footing is some sixty thousand strong with 11,723 horses plus 390 guns, and a territorial army of seventy thousand men and seven thousand horses, and a militia of thirty-eight regiments. The *levee en masse* would largely increase these numbers. Montenegro with a population of 228,000 can put the whole valid male population in the field on an emergency. They are trained to arms under officers educated in Italy and have a large store of rifles and some guns. The Montenegroes are of the Servian branch of the Slav race, and as the Turks found to their cost, are indomitable fighters, maintaining their independence against odds before which all their neighbours succumbed. Taking the Balkan States all round, they could for a supreme effort send into the field from five to six hundred thousand soldiers, armed with Mannlicher or Manser Rifles, supported by twelve hundred guns. Were they to sink their mutual jealousies and combine for a common purpose, they might exact large concessions, territorial and other, from the Sultan, without asking leave from either Russia or Austro-Hungary. But a Balkan coalition is rendered difficult, if not impossible, by racial and poiltical divergencies as pronounced as those which threaten the disruption of Austria. Roumania with a population mainly of Latin and Dacian origin, has little in common with Bulgaria or Servia. With a Hohenzollern on the throne, it cannot readily coalesce with Bulgaria, where an Orleans Prince finds it above all necessary to stand well with Russia. The dynasty that rules in Servia has to lean on Austria, while the Prince of Montenegro, avowedly pro-Russian, is endeavouring not without success to undermine it. The great conflagration which will one day break out and envelope the whole world, will, in the opinion of the most competent authorities, have its origin in the inflammable material which has been accumulated in the Balkan States since 1877-78. It is believed that if Russia and Austria-Hungary were in entire accord, as they were supposed to be two years ago, their united pressure would keep Bulgaria and Servia from stirring up strife with a view to their own aggrandisement. Suspicion and jealousy render combined action difficult. At all events, the impression in Sofia and Belgrade is that each of the neighbouring Empires is playing for its own hand and that neither of them is prepared to intervene actively to uphold the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, which has just been set at nought in the case of Crete. Servia aims at the revival of the old Servian Empire, struck down by the Turk in a great battle in the fourteenth century. Russia is suspected of secretly encouraging this propaganda, with the intention of turning it to the immediate profit of the ruling Prince of Montenegro, who would replace King Alexander in Belgrade. That city would become the capital of an enlarged Servia, completely under Russian influence, to the exclusion of that of Austria, hitherto in the ascendant. The fact that the Czar has recently presented the Prince of Montenegro with another gift of rifles and ammunition, while his Imperial Majesty's representative at Belgrade treats King Alexander and his father, the ex-King Milan, with studied coldness, not to say incivility, does not tend to allay the apprehensions on this score which are felt in the Servian Court.

A NEW form of treatment for plague has been tried with an encouraging measure of success by Mr. Arthur Leslie, at the Maharatta Hospital. The system is based on that devised by Dr. Louis Kuhne of Leipsic for applying steam to open the pores and induce perspiration. An apparatus for the generation of steam was erected for treating four patients at the same time, and in one week 44 patients were subjected to the process. Of these 22 died; the remainder recovered. The week previous 12 acute cases were treated, and the treatment resulted in exactly the same percentage of recoveries. As is well-known, the plague causes weakness of the heart's action, and Mr. Leslie states that in practice his treatment has been found to improve the action of the heart. It brings down the temperature and reduces the number of respirations. He is, moreover, of opinion that the treatment has a compensating action, for where there is a low pulse and general condition of low vitality, the steam increases the circulation; while when there is a high temperature, quick pulse and fast respiration, it invariably reduces all three. Several cases have been treated in which these results have been noted. One instance was that of a ward-boy in the Grant Road Hospital, who was attacked with plague. His temperature rose to 105, his pulse went up to 133 and respiration to 33. He was treated by this system, and within six hours his temperature was only a degree above normal, the pulse down to 80 and his respiration 18. He never had high fever again, and although the bubo matured the man became convalescent. The treatment has been tried without drugs, and in combination with Professor Lustig's serum. In the course of the steam treatment, it is found that when the skin acts freely the patient has a far greater chance of recovery than when, as in some cases, no action of the skin is apparent. A cold abdominal bath is a sequel to the treatment by steam. It is to be noted that this system is, in its essence, an application of the Russian bath, in general use throughout the Czar's dominions, and recently introduced into Germany and France. It differs from the so-called Turkish bath, which is really the old Roman bath, in this, that whereas the latter employs heated air as a means of eliminating impurities from the system by inducing copious perspiration, the Russian accomplishes the same end by the direct application of steam. In Russia, the practice, at all events amongst the people, is to plunge into the snow or take a cold douche to complete the bath. The cold abdominal douche, employed at the Mahratta Hospital is an adaptation of this adjunct of the Russian bath.

SIR JAMES WESTLAND has just published an instructive summary of twenty years of the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, the period which has elapsed since the compiler first entered upon his duties as Comptroller-General of India. It is full of remarkable tables of figures. The first statement it contains deals with receipts, and shows that in the twenty years ending March, 1898, the sum of £97,487,071 was received in England and Rx. 158,418,349 in India; the out-goings show the sum of £12,827,512 under "adjustment between England and India on account of remittances to England being short of Home expenditure" with balances of £2,534,244 and Rx. 158,418,349 in England and India, respectively, on March 31 last. In the detailed accounts some instructive figures are given. In the matter of military expenditure, for example, expeditions which cost less than two and a-half lakhs are counted merely as ordinary military expenditure. But those which are over are classed as extraordinary, and of these there were seven, the total cost of which was Rx. 21,205,713. The Kabul expedition was naturally the most costly of these, aggregating Rx. 11,563,099, in addition to five million pounds sterling which England paid. Our share of the Egyptian war was Rx. 661,021, the next in order of amount being the last North-Western frontier war, which is shown at Rx. 3,802,872. The Permanent Debt at the beginning of the twenty years was Rx. 59,677,033 and at the close of the period it had amounted to Rx. 117,274,680. On April 1, 1878, Government held as Currency Reserve the sum of Rx. 5,903,040; on the 1st April, 1898 the sum was Rx. 10,208,150. During the period Rx. 97,061,400 has been spent on railways and Rx. 32,639,803. In the first four years of the twenty the burden of debt averaged Rx. 5,897,956 and in the last four Rx. 4,584,009.

THE Hon. Mr. H. Batty moves to Karachi shortly as Judicial Commissioner in Sind.

H. M. S. RACOON, Captain G. H. Hewett, sailed yesterday evening for Aden.

MAJOR DEANE, Political Officer in Swat and Dir will return to the Malakand from Calcutta next week.

MAHARAJA SIR BIR SHAMSHER, Prime Minister of Nepal, and Colonel Wylie, British Resident, were to leave Calcutta for Khatmandu on Tuesday.

THE Hon'ble C. A. Wilkins, Legal Remembrancer in Bengal, will officiate as Judge of the Calcutta High Court when Mr. Justice O'Kinealy proceeds home on leave next month.

MR. H. F. ASTON, I.C.S., goes to Poona in March as Judge in place of the Hon. Mr. W. H. Crowe, when the latter acts in the High Court for the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton.

HER MAJESTY the Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Rev. H. Whitehead of Calcutta as Bishop of Madras, and of the Rev. G. A. Lefroy of Delhi as Bishop of Lahore.

THE latest returns show the opium revenue to be 35 lakhs better than the budget estimate. Up to January 31st there was a not increase of Rs. 9,10,761 in the salt revenue as compared with the collections of 1897-98.

MAJOR BARRY of the Royal Irish Fusiliers has made over charge of the Adjutancy of the Rohilkhand and Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps to Captain Robertson of the Scottish Rifles after holding the appointment for five years, and has proceeded hom to rejoin his regiment.

THE London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires: Certain members of the Knickerbocker Club who were suspected of unnamable practices, are believed to have retaliated by transmitting poisoned comestibles which killed one probable witness and the relative of another, both wellknown in New York Society.

WE are asked by a Cairo correspondent to remind our readers that the penny postage system does not as yet apply to Egypt. Since the system came into force our correspondent has received letters by each mail from India all of which have been taxed, and he has heard similar complaints from other sources.

AT its meeting held yesterday, the Municipal Standing Committee proceeded to select by lot one half of the members of the Committee who have to retire from office at noon on the 1st day of April, 1899 under section 45 of the Municipal Act 3 of 1888. The chairman afterwards announced that Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. G. W. Roughton, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. K. M. Shroff, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and Mr. H. Kennedy retired from the committee.

ON the retirement of Mr. J. B Thomson from the Inspector-Generalship of Police, North-West Provinces and Oudh, his place will be taken by Mr. W. Grierson Jackson: Mr. J. M. Holms, Secretary to the Board of Revenue succeeding Mr. Jackson as Commissioner of Excise, and Mr. F. W. Brownrigg succeeding Mr. Holms. At the same time Mr. J. S. Meston Director of Agriculture on return from privilege leave becomes Secretary to Government in the Financial Department: Mr. W. H. Moreland being confirmed as Director of Agriculture.

HAVING reason to believe that fraudulent cheques of the Public Works Department are in circulation in India, the Accountant-General, P. W. D., has issued instructions that the present issue is to be withdrawn, and a new issue substituted. The fraudulent cheques may be identified by a difference in the spacing of the letters P. W. D. printed on the groundwork. There are only three lines of the pattern between each letter against four in the genuine cheque. All officers are warned to scrutinise their pass books frequently so as to discover any incorrect debits.

THERE have been reports for some days past of impending trouble with the Waziris on the border of the Dera Ismail Khan district. The story of what has occurred may be briefly told. The Suleiman Khel Powindahs enter British territory every cold weather to graze their flocks and herds. A party of them, encamped beyond Tank, were warned by the Shingi Wazirs not so drive their sheep and cattle so far into the low hills near the frontier as the ground was not free to them. The Powindahs paid no heed to this warning whereupon the Shingis raided them, carrying off a number of sheep. In the scrimmage which took place Sultan Mahomed, one of the leading Suleiman Khel Chiefs was killed. There was great excitement amongst the Powindahs over this, and the authorities at Dera Ismail Khan feared they would make reprisals, in which case the border generally would be disturbed. The Waziris were known to be on the alert, and their temper was shown by an attempt to steal rifles from the Murtaza outpost. It was accordingly decided that as a precautionary measure Tank should be reinforced as it is a town which always attracts Waziri raiders. The 1st Sikhs and No. 6 (Bombay) Mountain Battery were out in practice camp at Penila at the foot of the Sheikh Budin and they were due to march back to Dera Ismail Khan on the 8th instant. Instead of returning direct they were directed to move by way of Tank, as their appearance there would have a quieting effect on the Waziris and Powindahs alike. The former brought in the sheep stolen, and these were made over to the Suleimen Khel. It is not expected that any more trouble will occur, though the Waziris are somewhat restless just now.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS and Norgate propose to publish, provided a sufficient number of subscriptions can be obtained, an Index to the names in the Mahabharata with short explanations, compiled by Dr. S. Sorensen, Ph. D., the well known Sanskrit Scholar. Dr. Shrensen's Index, we are informed by the publishers, will not only contain references to all the names in the "Mahabharata," resembling in this respect the excellent indices of Fitz-Edward Hall to Wilson's translation of the "Vishnu-Purana," of Professor Oldenberg to Vinaya Pitaka of Dr. Dines Andersen to the Jataka, of Tawney to the Kathasaritsagara, Edward Muller's Glossary of Pali Proper Names, but it has been deemed advisable that the references should be accompanied by a short explanation (in English), showing at a glance the nature of the references, and only those totally barren will be left to stand alone.

FOR the Roman Catholic Bishopric of Meath, vacant by the death of Dr. Nulty, a poll of clergy has sulted in the selection of Mgr. Gaffney, parish priest of Clara, the Most Rev. Joseph Higgins, Coadjutor Bishop of Sydney, New South Wales, and Mgr. Gaughran, parish priest of Kells, as names for submission to the Pope.

SIR HENRY IRVING is so completely restored to health that he now feels justified in announcing a definite date for his reappearance at the Lyceum Theatre. This will take place on an early day in April, when, in company with Miss. Ellen Terry, he will present M. Sardou's new play of "Robespierre," which the celebrated French dramatist has specially written for the English actor.

THE Queen has given and granted unto Sir A. K. Rollit, M.P., and Mr. James Dredge her royal license and authority that they may accept and wear the insignia of a Commander of the Order of Leopold which decoration has been conferred upon them by the King of the Belgians in recognition of services rendered by them on the British Commission of the Brussels International Exhibition, 1897.

A NUMBER of those interested in the new exploring and prospecting enterprise of Dr. Carl Peters in the region of the Zambesi, gathered at Waterloo Station on Jan. 21, to take final leave of him on his departure for the Cape. Dr. Peters goes direct to Johannesburg to inspect the mining works of Barberton and Kimberley and thence via Natal to Beira, where he will be joined by the other members of the expedition.

AT the last meeting of the council of the Royal Geographical Society the following were elected Fellows of the society:—Mr. Alexander Dick-Cunyngham, Mr. Thomas Richard Glyn, Mr. John James Willougeby Livett, Major Henry Steuart Lockhart-Ross (5th Lancashire Fusillers), Mr. Frederick Vavasour McConnell, Mr. John Edward Moore, Mr. Samuel Perkes, Lieutenant W. B. Phillips, R. N. R. Mr. G. H. St. Hill, Mr. F. G. Snelson, Mr. John Louden Strain Mr. R. Willis and Mr. George Wyndham M. P.

THE first meeting of the Cork Municipal Council under the Local Government Act was held on Jan. 23rd when there was a close contest for the office of mayor. The candidates were Councillor Crean, M P who is a follower of Mr Dillon, and Alderman Blake, who unsuccessfully contested the city in the Parnellite interest at the general election. Mr Crean was nominated by the Labour Party and Alderman Blake by the Commercial Party, but both candidates got the solid support of the political parties to which they belong. The Unionist vote was divided three going in favour of Blake and two for Crean. In the result Mr. Crean was elected by a majority of two.

THE Limerick Corporation met specially on Jan 23 and for the first time as a borough council under the new Local Government Act. There was but one member absent, and the council chamber was thronged with citizens and labourers interested as to the result of the election for mayor. Contrary to expectation, Mr. Thomas H. Cleeve, J P who had been elected town councillor in the commercial interest, did not persevere with his candidature, and in the circumstances Mr. John Daly, who, as having received the largest number of votes at the recent municipal election, was the senior alderman of the city, was proposed by Councillor Kett, and seconded by Councillor Godsell. two Labour representatives, and, there being no other candidate nominated, he was declared elected as mayor.

DURING the dinner to old sailors and soldiers of Norfolk, which was given by public subscription in Norwich last week, at which Major-General Sir W. F. Gatacre was one of the speakers, the following telegram was despatched to the Queen:—"Two hundred and seventy naval and military veterans, survivors of every campaign from the Sikh war, 1845, to Burma, 1885. dining together under the presidency of the mayor at St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, in drinking your Majestys health desire respectfully to submit this assurance of their unswerving loyalty and devotion." The following reply has been received by the mayor:—"The private secretary is commanded to express the thanks of the Queen for the kind message of congratulation which you have forwarded to her Majesty from the 270 naval and military veterans dining at Norwich."

A SPECIAL congress of trade unionists met in Manchester on Jan. 24 to consider schemes for the federation of the trades of the country. There were 280 delegates in attendance. Mr. Davis chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress was called to the chair. The first proposal considered was to the effect that the federation should be called "The General Federation of Trade Unions." This was discussed all day and had not been disposed of when the congress adjourned, though two amendments—one of them pointing to sectional as preliminary to general federation—were rejected. The congress continued its sittings on January 25. Before the business of the congress was proceeded with the expediency of raising funds for an appeal to the House of Lords against the recent decision of the Court of Appeal on picketing was discussed, and eventually a recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee that the trade unions should be invited to contribute on the basis of 1-2d. per member was unanimously adopted. The congress proceeded to consider the rules of the proposed federation. Good progress was made, several rules being approved, and numerous amendments—some of which aimed at the establishment of the principle of local autonomy—rejected.

IN an article in "The Young Woman" for February on "The ascent of woman, we are told that whereas the census taken six years before the Queen came to the throne contained no occupations for women except domestic service, there were at the date of the last census 61,000 women dressmakers, 70,000 employed in public-houses, 4,500 in printing establishments, and 4,721 in mines. Even the Post Office, hedged about with red-tapeism as it is, has nearly 30,000 women as clerks, telegraphists, sorters, &c., and there are included in these figures no fewer than 160 head-post mistresses, and 5,250 sub-post-mistresses. Where there was 1 lady clerk in 1871, there are now 4; and—to take two industries only—there are now 121 women per 100 men in the tobacco industry, as against 42 per 100 in 1871; while in hemp and jute the women workers have increased from 67 per 100 men to 195 per 100. There are throughout the kingdom nearly 130,000 women engaged in teaching, almost three times the number of men, and 200 women have worked their way into Government departments as typists. It is significant of the part woman now plays in our commercial life that there were in a recent year 758 women bankrupts, whose aggregate liabilities amounted to 316,000l.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

THE OCCUPATION NOT TO BE PERMANENT.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

The United States Senate has adopted by 26 votes to 24, a resolution declaring that the ratification of the peace treaty does not imply the permanent annexation of the Philippines, but that it is intended to prepare the islands for self-government.

A FRENCH MILITARY LEAGUE.

A League styled the Partie Francaise has sent private invitations to all officers of the Army to join the League.

OVERDUE ATLANTIC LINERS NOT FOUND.

The tugs sent out in search of the disabled steamers Pavonia and Bulgaria have failed to find either vessel and have been obliged to return to port, owing to the terrific weather.

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES.

PREMATURE FOR BRITAIN TO ACT.

FEB. 14.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Brodrick said that Belgium continues to negociate on the Sugar Bounties question in accordance with the mandate of the Brussels Conference, and that in the meanwhile it would be premature for Britain to act.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

MR. MIDDLEMORE UNOPPOSED.

Mr. J. T. Middlemore, the Unionist candidate, has been returned unopposed as member for North Birmingham, replacing Mr. Kenrick, who resigned the seat.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

An amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's Speech was moved, to-day, in the House of Commons by Mr. John Herbert Roberts, member for West Denbighshire, expressing concern at the introduction of the Calcutta Municipal Bill as destroying the representative character of the Municipality.

Sir Henry Fowler supported the amendment, as he considered the existing checks on the Municipality were amply sufficient.

Lord George Hamilton said the Government's duty was to protect the lives of the people and to see that Calcutta runs no undue risk through ineffective sanitary regulations. His Lordship also added that Lord Curzon and the other authorities in India were certain to have given the Bill absolutely impartial consideration.

The amendment was eventually withdrawn.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 15.

The business before next Friday's Legislative Council meeting comprises the discussion and passing of the Indian Contract Bill, in which Mr. Chitnavis will move amendments directed to making it plainer that the burden of proving undue influence shall lie upon the person who seeks to have an agreement set aside on this ground; while the Lieutenant-Governor and Sir Griffith Evans move amendments to illustrations to Sections 19*a* and 74. The Inland Steam Vessels Bill and the Petroleum Bill will also be passed; and reports of Select Committees on the Arbitration Bill and the Carriers Bill will be presented.

The following is the text of the ammendments proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Sir Griffith Evans in the Contract Bill. The Lieutenant-Governor moves that in illustration B to new Section 19*a* in Clause 3 as amended the figure 6 be substituted for the present figure 12. Sir Griffith Evans moves that after illustration F Section 74 in Clause 42 as amended, the following be added: A borrows Rs. 100 from B and gives him a bond for Rs. 200 payable by five yearly instalments of Rs. 40 with a stipulation that in default of payment of an instalment the whole shall become due. This is a stipulation by way of penalty.

THE NAWAB OF DIR'S TOUR.

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 15.

The Nawab of Dir, intending to make a tour through Upper India, expressed a desire to see Calcutta. He is leaving his eldest son in charge of the State.

THE AMEER'S REPORTED ILLNESS.

Regarding the rumours as to the illness of the Ameer at Cabul, a striking refutation of these reports is to be found in the fact that, when his Highness was said to be seriously ill, he was actually transacting business in open Durbar, and issuing orders written with his own hand.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

NINE MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

LUCKNOW, FEB. 15.

Another official of the Fyzabad District, Sheam-Sunder Lall, has been found guilty of accepting bribes, and been sentenced to a fine of Rs. 300 and two and a-half year's imprisonment. On appeal to the Sessions Judge the imprisonment was reduced to nine months.

DACOITY AT BAREILLY.

A daring robbery of mails is reported from Bareilly Dacoits attacked the dak gharry near Budaun and took all the mails, also the valuables of passengers. A European volunteer, a drill sergeant was an inside passenger, but slept so soundly that he did not awake until after the dacoits cleared off.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

The Clan Line steamer Buchanan, arrived here, this morning.

The P. O. and Company's s. s. Candia (extra) left here, for Bombay, to-day.

HONGKONG, FEB. 15.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Socotra (extra) left here, for London direct.

ADEN, FEB. 15.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Imperatrix, from Trieste, sailed this morning, and is due in Bombay on Monday 20th instant, at noon.

COLOMBO, FEB. 15.

The Mail steamer Himalaya from Australia arrived. The P. and O. steamer Bengal from China arrived.

THE POONA MURDERS.

THE ACCUSED BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

RANADE REFUSES LEGAL ASSISTANCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 15.

The proceedings commenced at 3 p.m., to-day.

Gunnoo Vithoba was examined, and said he was a beggar, residing at Navipeth. He deposed that he remembered that last Wednesday night, at 9 o'clock, he was proceeding home through Gawali. When he reached the corner of the Moodliar Temple he saw four persons coming from the temple. They turned into Gaya Ali. Out of four persons three were tall and one was short. The shortest man wore a red jacket. Two were armed with sticks. The man in the red jacket carried a stick. Those possessing no sticks were stout. All four wore white turbans. When witness proceeded to within fifty yards of his house he heard a shot behind him followed by a cry of "Murdered! Murdered!" Witness stopped and turned round. He saw five or six persons coming out of the Moodliar Temple, enquiring what was the matter? Before the five or six persons arrived witness had noticed two men running towards Narynath Par, when the police arrived. On hearing the cries, witness went to the spot and noticed two men lying wounded. The wounded men were removed by their friends to the Moodliar Temple. Carriages were then brought and the injured were removed to hospital. Witness then went home. The two wounded men appeared to belong to the party of four whom he met on the road.

Accused declined to cross-examine the witness.

At this stage Mr. Kirtane, barrister-at-law, appeared. He said he represented Ranade. Questioned by the Court, Ranade said he wanted no legal assistance.

Mr. Kirtane said he was engaged by Ranade's father to watch the case.

Vishnoo Cashinath Cavitkor, a money-lender, of Sadashive Peth, next deposed that he knew the Dravid Brothers, who resided in a house opposite witness. He used to go to their place daily. On Wednesday night, at 9 o'clock, he was there. Vishnoo Waman Modak, Vassoodev Ramkrishna, Pansey, and the two Dravids were present. They were playing bezique in a room upstairs. Someone called Gunpat from the street. Gunpat called him upstairs. A man came and stood in the verandah. He said: "Rama Pandoo sent me to inform you that Mr. Brewin wants you." He said Gunpatrao and Ramchundra and the Dravids were all wanted. Gunpatrao said he would go immediately the game was over. The man, who was thin and dressed in a red jacket, spoke in Hindustani. He had a stick with him. (Witness here identified the jacket.) The man then went down and waited till the Dravids finished their game and went downstairs. Witness then left. He noticed downstairs another man, besides the one who had come upstairs. Both were going along with the Dravids. The other man was taller, wore a white coat, and had with him a stick. When witness reached his house, he found the door closed, and shouted out to open it. But before the door was opened he heard the report of a pistol followed by cries of "Murder! murder!" Hillrunth and others then ran. Witness ran in the direction of the noise, and saw Gunpatrao and Ramchandra lying wounded on the road. Gunpatrao shouted to Nilkant that the two men who had fired ran in the direction of Narynath Par. Nilkanth ran in that direction. Witness assisted in the removal of the wounded to the Moodliar Temple. The police then came to the scene.

Cross-examination was declined by the prisoners.

Bapoo Balaji a dealer in sticks, of Buthwar Peth, deposed that he recognised the first accused, Wassoodeo, who had come to his shop to buy sticks, twelve days ago, in the morning. Witness showed four bamboo sticks. Wassoodeo selected two, and asked the price. Witness said ten pice. Wassoodeo asked him to cut each into two. (Witness here identified the two sticks in the Court as those purchased from witness' shop, which was pointed out to the police by Wassoodeo.)

Cross-examination was declined.

Shunker Gopal Putwardhan, a dealer in piece-goods, residing at Sookerwar Peth, deposed that he knew Wassoodeo, who purchased some handkerchiefs, a month ago, for a Rupee each. (Witness here identified the handkerchiefs.)

Cross-examination was declined.

Rungnath Gunesh Joshee, a cloth merchant, deposed that he knew Wassoodeo, who had purchased from his shop seven yards of muslin on two occasions, the first about twenty days ago, and the last a week ago (Witness here identified the shirts in Court as those made of the cloth purchased from his shop.)

Cross-examination was declined.

Govind Ganesh Tikhar, a tailor in Sadashiv Peth, deposed that he knew Wassoodeo. Witness had prepared for him six shirts, two coats, and two breeches. (Witness here identified the clothes in the Court as similar to those stitched by him. Wassoodeo said he wanted the clothes to send to Bombay.)

Cross-examination declined.

Waman Succaram, a goldsmith in Sadashiv Peth, deposed that he always went to worship in Moodliar Temple at night. On Wednesday last, he went to the temple, when he saw two men proceeding towards the Kazina Wells in Halka. One was tall, and the other short. The latter was dressed in a red jacket and the former in a white coat. Both were armed with sticks. Witness also saw a man standing near the house. He had a cap on and was armed with a stick. While proceeding home, witness heard reports of a pistol.

Cross-examination was declined.

Waman Nagooji Kadum, Head Police Constable, City Police Force, said on the night the murders were committed he went, on the information he received, to Sadashive Peth, in front of Maduli's house. He noticed the Dravids lying wounded, and conveyed both to hospital. Next morning witness went to the spot and found a bullet about twenty paces from the spot where the two budies were lying. A piece of bone was stuck to the bullet.

Cross-examination was declined.

Vishnoo Crishna, a peon in the Engineers's office, in Sadashive Peth, deposed that he knew Wassoodeo and Ranade. The latter rented a room from witness in the name of Ganesh Ramchundra Joshee. (Witness here identified the agreement as the one signed by Ranade.)

Examined by Sathe, he said: I read and write a little. (He read the receipt when given.) I knew the receipt did not bear Ranade's name.

Gunoo Sonoo, a policeman, said on last Wednesday, on the information he received, he proceeded to Sadashive Peth. He saw Ramchandra lying wounded and removed him to hospital, under the Fouzdar's order. Nobody touched the wounded while being conveyed to hospital.

Shaik Hoosein, a mail policeman, said he went to the scene of murders on Wednesday last. He under instructions, removed Gunesh to hospital. Nobody touched him while being conveyed.

Cross-examined by Ranade: Yes, Gunesh could speak when I conveyed him to hospital.

Mr. Guider asked for and obained a remand till the 22nd instant to enable the Government Solicitor to be present and the police to get more evidence.

Messrs. Kennedy, Guider and Moore were present. The proceedings were in Marathi.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

JOSEF ISRAELS.

THE VIENNA SECESSIONISTS.

A. DE RESZKE CONSERVATOIRE.

NEW COMEDY AT THE COURT THEATRE.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

THE other day Josef Israels, king amongst modern Dutch painters, celebrated his 75th birthday, and it is certain that he not only holds the front rank as a painter, but also as one of the most marvellous of the veteran great men of the day. Three score and fifteen years are no trifle, when the majority of them have been filled with arduous work, but they rest so lightly on Josef Israels that no stranger would give him credit for them. True, his hair and beard are snowy white, and his small figure is bowed, but there is a vitality about him, a youthful air in fact, which contradicts these evidences of age. It might be imagined that the great painter might feel disposed to rest on his laurels now, to enjoy "rest after toil," but those who know the active mind and body of Josef Israels can understand that a fireside-old-age is an impossibility to him. Every day sees him at work for many hours—in his studio at the Hague—on rare occasions, in the summer, when he moves out to his villa at Schevening, he takes a whole day off—and says "One who knows him," I count as some of the most delightful and profitable hours of my life, those which I have spent in that studio. For Josef Israels is as fresh in mind as a youngster in his teens, as versatile as he is amiable, able and always ready to talk on every conceivable subject of interest, ever contributing some caustic and pointed comment, yet never assuming the dictatorial and self-opinionated manner which genius often considers its privilege to adopt. His modesty, his unfailing amiability to all, young and old, distinguished and insignificant, have served to endear Josef Israels to all who come in contact with him, and from every part of the world good wishes stream in upon him. The man himself speaks from the canvases—let those who would prove this stand before the small picture Left Alone. It could only have been painted by a great artist and a great man.

The group of Vienna artists who call themselves Secessionists have opened their third exhibition in that city. Only foreign works are on view, the best, a correspondent says, being considered the exhibits of M. Meunier, the Belgian sculptor, and the water-colour drawings of Mr. Walter Crane. A much-admired picture, too, is Harr Max Klinger's "Christ in Olympus," an enormous canvas, on which the Saviour, followed by the Christian virtues, entered Olympus to convert the heathen gods. The clerical papers of Vienna have raised an outcry against the painter for placing Christ among the nude figures of women.

No one will, we think, be very much astonished to learn that M. Jean de Reszke has abandoned his idea of directing an Opera House in Paris. Singing in opera and criticising other people's management is a very much easier and more lucrative occupation than managing opera on your own account, and although, as we learn, the capital for the new house was subscribed twice over, M. Jean de Reszke has, we are authorised to say, now thought better of it. The announcement of the abortive opera scheme was, indeed, made quite prematurely in an American "interview." Instead, as we are informed by a communication received yesterday from Colonel Henry Mapleson, "Secretaire General du Conservatore Jean de Reszke, Paris," M. de Reszke intends to erect a school of singing and lyric declamation, and to direct the studies himself. According to the same authority M. de Reszke will "considerably lessen the number of his impersonations in London, New York, and St. Petersburgh, and will appear oftener in Paris," thereby, of course, greatly decreasing his income, for the fees of an opera singer in Paris are barely a fourth of the sums paid in London or New York. The new Conservatoire, which, we are assured, "will be under M. Jean de Rezke's absolute and sole control," will include a model theatre equipped with scenery, costumes, and all the paraphernalia of an opera house. All, therefore, that will be required will be a fair supply of intelligent pupils with good voices. This, however, as experts are aware, is the most difficult thing of all to discover; even for schools where, as for example at the Paris Conservatoire, the teaching is absolutely gratuitous.

Miss Ethel Wright (Mrs. Armiger Barclay) has, through the fire which occured at her temporary studio, suffered the loss, amongst other works of art, of the picture which she has been painting for the coming exhibition at the Royal Academy. Miss Wright had been at work on this large canvas for upwards of eight months, and in spite of her recent ill-health it was rapidly nearing completion.

It seems quite like old times to have again to speak of a concert of Mr. Sims Reeves. For something like sixty years, or at any rate, since a certain "Mr. Johnson" appeared at the Grecian in 1839, the eminent tenor has been more or less prominently before the public, and it is only owing to a series of misfortunes, and to an abortive newspaper subscription, that he is still obliged to follow his profession. Although, of course, we are not now going to criticise this veteran of over four score years, it would, nevertheless, be an excess of compliment to say that those who heard Mr. Sims Reeves at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening could gain any real idea of what his voice was in its prime. The only marvel is that, at the age of upwards of eighty (for he was, according to the official certificate, born at the Artillery Barracks, Woolwich, September 26, 1818), he is able to sing at all. But, considering his advanced years, his voice has been wonderfully well preserved, a fact which bears triumphant witness to a rare excellence of vocal production.

On Wednesday night, Mr. Reeves preferred not to sing as had been advertised, one of the airs with which his name in years gone by was associated, that is to say, "Waft her Angels," preceded by the recitative "Deeper and Deeper Still," (which by the way does not properly belong to it), but he gave instead the comparatively easier, though much less interesting "Prayer from Charles Edward Horsleys' Gideon, an oratorio which was doubtless much praised when it first came out thirty-nine years ago, but which is now quite out of date. The veteran tenor, who for the inevitable encore sang "Come into the garden, Maud," was supported by several of the old associates and by others of a young school. Mr. Santley, for example, who had a tremendous reception, was heard in two of the most favourite songs of his former repertory, namely, Schubert's "Erl King" and Hattons' Simon the Cellarer. Madame Albani, who in a few weeks' time will be leaving us for a tour in South Africa came forward to assist her old friend, and besides singing Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Orpheus with his Lute" (with, of course, an encore), she took part with Mr. Ben Davies in the duet "Jet' ai par donne, from Gounod's "Romeo et Julietta."

Fierce war continues to rage in theatrical organs regarding the supposed exclusive right to titles. So limited it would appear is human invention in this field, and so unsatisfactory is our system of registration, that practically it seems to be impossible to invent a name for a dramatic piece without discovering too late to avoid serious inconvenience that somebody or other has already used the name in question. "Cupboard Love" and "On and Off"—two recent pieces were no sooner announced than these were claimed as the property of somebody else; and now Mr. Dillen Croker, who is a high authority on all matters relating to theatrical history, writes to point out that "What Will the World Say" (the title of young Mr. Bancroft's new play) is indentical with the title of a play by the late Mr. Mark Lemon brought out at the Haymarket in 1841. Meanwhile it is stated, on what appears to be good authority, that the long delay which took place, as may be remembered, in announcing the title of the new Savoy opera arose from the fact that Mr. D'Oyly Carte having discovered that there was already in existence a sensational melo-drama called "The Lucky Star," he was compelled to enter into negotiations which ended in his purchasing "the right to use the title, including the play itself from Miss Emma Rainbow, the lucky possessor of both." Perhaps the most curious feature in these discussion, is that in the theatrical world it appears to be assumed on all hands that a title is a property in itself—a thing to be bought and sold like other chattels. On this point the dealers in titles, and specially those ingenious persons who spend, or used to spend, their time in inventing titles and registering them at Stationers' Hall, at a cost of five shillings apiece, would do well to consult Mr. Birrel's recently published volume of Lectures on Copyright.

We are afraid that the world—and particulalry the section thereof interested in theatrical matters—will say that Mr. George P. Bancroft's new comedy, produced by Mr. Terry last night, is not an improvement upon his drama "Teresa," played at the Garrick for several weeks last autumn. More than one recent play with an equally unsubstantial plot has proved successful through the skill of the dramatist in concealing the weak points, but so far as is shown in "What Will the World Say?" Mr. Bancroft has yet to acquire the persuasive power enabling him to combat the influence of action that is spasmodic. The story of his latest play sometimes leaps, but it more often crawls, and unfortunately the spectators are so well prepared for the crisis that when it comes the pulse is scarcely quickened. The young author has talent—that is indisputable. He has perception of effect; he evidently knows the value of contrast, but the result of labor that often demonstrates care and patience is unsatisfactory. What Mr. Bancroft needs to qualify him for dramatic authorship—that is to say, the kind of dramatic authorship intended to withstand the fierce glare of the footlights—is discipline. When he has learnt to perfectly control his means and to accurately weigh his material he will write a much better play than "What Will the World Say?"

A company is being formed to purchase the Lyceum Theatre, together with the rights and properties acquired during Sir Henry Irving's management. The scheme has very influential support behind it, and will shortly be placed brfore the public. Sir Henry Irving is to retain the management of the theatre, and will undertake to appear on the stage for a fixed number of nights—say 100—during the season. As already announced, the first production under the new management will be a translation of "Robespierre"—a play written expressly for Sir Henry Irving by M. Sardou.

One of the Abbe Perosi's oratorios, of which there has been so much talk of late, will, it was yesterday decided, be heard for the first time in London, in the course of the "Musical Festival" organised by Mr. Robert Newman at Queen's Hall during the second week of May. This work is "The Resurrection of Lazarus," which was produced only recently at Rome, and is to be given early in March in Paris. Its companion oratorio, "The Passion of Christ," is reserved for the Norwich Festival in October.

A Vienna correspondent writes: The next novelty at the Imperial Opera will be Tschaikowsky's "Iolanthe," and immediately afterwards, in March, Siegfried Wagner's comic opera, "The Man in the Bear Skin," will be given, Schroedter taking the chief part. The Vienna critics who all went to Munich to hear Siegfried Wagner's opera were struck with its originality. Madame Cosima Wagner is at present in Vienna to engage vocalists for this year's performances of the "Nibelungen Ring" and "Parsifal" at Bayreuth. The famous tenor, Schmedes, of the Vienna opera, is to be her Siegfried and her Parsifal.

Dr. Horton will be surprised to learn that, in the first number of "The New Era," an international newspapers "controlled in Paris," but written in the language of England it is complained that the secular Press of this country is absolutely controlled by non-Catholics who naturally when the oppportunity presents itself, do not fail to cast aspersions upon the Bride of Christ and her unchanging principles. The new paper pledges itself to do its utmost to assist in the conversion of England to Catholicity.

The new travesty of "The Musketeers" which is to be grafted upon "My Lord Sir Smith" at the Comedy Theatre, on Saturday evening next, is described as "a drama in seven compressed tabloids" The title, which is "The Tree-Dumas-Skitters," is not perhaps, a great effort in the way of humorous invention, nor will the dramatic pirates perhaps be tempted to purloin the notion of calling the three musketeers "Hothouse, Pothouse, and Arrymis"; but Mr. Arthur Roberts—whose skit upon "Trilby" is not forgotten—always contrives to make these parodies amusing. This popular comedian is to play D'Artagnan "and others." Mr. Nainby will "double," as the players say, the parts of Buckingham and the King, Miss Aynsley Cook will play the Queen, Miss Ada Reeve, "Miladi," and Miss Blanche Pelissier, Constance.

French Court history continues to find favour with the English play going public. The new comedy at the Court Theatre on Tuesday night greatly amused the audience, and won at their hands a genuine success. "A Court Scandal," bassed by Messrs. Aubrey Boucicault and Osmond Shillingford on "Les Premieres Armes de Richelieu, a comedy of the early years of the reign of King Louis Philippe, is full of Scribean ingenuity; but Scribean ingenuity is a very good thing in its way, and is, moreover, just now much in request. The original French piece is founded on a mere anecdote of the early days of the gay and profligate Duke de Richelieu; but the adapters have extended the two acts of the original into three, and have given to the whole more substance than it originally possessed, with a decided gain to its chances of success on our stage. Everybody has now heard the story of the sprightly young Duke, who, being married by his relations after the custom of those times to a beautiful young lady of the Court, is determined, to the great consternation of his friends, to assert his marital authority, and above all to resent the persistent habit of his circle of regarding him as an child. This is the theme of the play, and the starting point of the story. Treated even by his young wife, whom he is forbidden to see save in the presence of her mother, as a child, and presented by the Duchess de Bourgogne, who has shown him some favour with a box of sugar plums, he resents the insult by involving the Duchess in peril of a scandal, and when she reproaches him he is ready with the answer "Why, I am only a child." Once started on the road to the vindication of his claims to manhood scandals and embarrassments spring up on all sides.

QUARANTINE IN THE MOFUSSIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Convinced of the futility of quarantine impositions and of the inconveniences and hardships attendant thereon, the Bombay Government resolved some four months ago to substitute these for the more reasonable and favourable system of surveillance. To an Indian mind quarantine was altogether a new word. The Native States have only imitated the British raj in adopting quarantine regulations. Why then should they adhere to the restrictions that have swallowed up lakhs of rupees without any effect whatsoever, reducing the once wealthy Municipality of Bombay to bankruptcy. Seventeen days' quarantine sounds somewhat extraordinary; but persons coming from Bombay, Baroda, Broach and other infected parts are detained here for that number of days. "It is found," writes nevertheless one of the leading papers at Baroda, "that in spite of the strictest enforcement of quarantine regulations last year at Baroda the city was not spared from the ravages of plague; on the contrary, out of thousands of persons who were allowed to enter the city on condition of paying some security in shape of deposits and of agreeing to undergo medical examination for ten successive days, not a single one was attacked with plague. For the last three or four months, there has been no quarantine at Baroda; even Bombayites are allowed to enter the city without any molestation save that their destinations are taken down, and not a single case of this dreadful disease has occurred amongst those coming from infected towns." After this experience, is it not folly to persist in imposing fresh quarantine and thereby put the masses to unnecessary trouble? It is besides difficult to understand why passengers going to Cambay, some fifteen miles away, are detained here at the expense of the Gaekwari raj. It is also strange that the quarantine staff is allowed free access to the town at all times of the day and night.

An incident in connection with the plague scare is worth noticing. A few days ago, a goldsmith from Baroda accidentally died while performing sandhya, after three days stay in the town. Though his sudden death was attributed to the stopping of the heart's action by the Government doctor, called in by the police authorities, who held a post-mortem examination, and notwithstanding the plain wording of the doctor in his report "Not the remotest symptoms of plague or any suspicions exist," the worthy Aval Karkun Saheb of the place, in the absence of the enlightened and far-seeing Mamlatdar, issued orders to segregate the relatives of the deceased, and those who attended the funeral for forty hours, and to fumigate and whitewash the house, dig up the ground some four inches deep and remove the tiles of the roof, which was situated on the second floor, while the man expired on the groundfloor. The result of these arbitrary orders was of course a great panic and wild rumours amongst the inhabitants. Such rash conduct on the part of underlings is surely injurious to the public at large, and damaging to the reputation of high officials.—Yours, etc.,

Petlad, Feb. 13. COMMON SENSE.

MUSICAL AT HOME.

YESTERDAY afternoon, an "At Home" was organised by Madame Lily Howard at Minglewady, Mazagon, where there was a good attendance. The event was arranged to assist the fund for erecting a play shed at St. Peter's Boys' School. The programme opened with a pianoforte sole, "Sonatina," which was excellently played by Miss Nellie Booth. This was followed by Mr. McNaught's rendering of "The Queen's Hussar," given in good style. Miss Beatrice Counsell sang in a sweet voice a pathetic ballad, "Last Night," while Miss Jehangier gave an admirable interpretation of "The Gift," a difficult song, which was rewarded with deserved applause. Mr. Gourr gave "Anchored" with good effect, his baritone voice being suited to the song. Madame Howard gained rapturous applause for "Dream, darling, dream," and in response to the demand sang "Angus McDonald." Madame Howard and Mr. McNaught opened the second part with a duet, "I would that my love," rendered with taste, while Miss Hardinge was successful in winning appreciation for her contribution of "At Eventide." A patriotic song, "The Admiral's Broom," was well rendered by Mr. McNaught, and he gave as an encore, "Rock'd in the cradle of the Deep." The last item was by Madame Howard, "When the heart is young" in which her voice found ample scope. It was delightfully rendered and the artist was loudly asked for an encore, the demand being acknowledged by a clever rendition of Behrend's "My Friend." The concert was very successful, and it is to be hoped the reward of the promoter may be a substantial balance to hand over to the fund.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

'Tis evening, St. Peter sits wearied,
At recording he'd had a hard day,
And sad, for open before him
Lay the ledger for naughty Bombay.
But lo! a smile lightens the sadness
Caused by pondering on sinners so hardy,
For a zephyr has borne him the sound
Of the music from far Minglewady!

How do I know this? Why, for the very simple reason that I happened to be there. And I am really glad I was there, and I am so sorry for those who were not, for it was a charming little concert. Plenty of good music—that is, melodious music,—not the concatenation of crashing chords indulged in by that sect of Rubensteinized Brahmites who foregather, on occasion, at the Town Hall. But, by the way, did you attend their last seance? I did, and was treated to the story of Pharoah, the old original Pharoah who knew not Joseph, and to the accompaniment of forty fiddles and a bass drum was told of his untimely end in the Red Sea. Oh! it was cheering, verging on exhilarating, especially the conclusion, which ran thus—

Horns........ And the sea, the Red Red Sea,
Trombones.. Was his shroud and grave.
Sopranos...... Dead, dead
On his oozy bed,
Like a lump of lead
Lies his obstinate old head.
Contraltos ...Dead as grass that's no more green,
Dead as any dead marine,
Basses .... Yes, yes we know as dead as mutton.

Oh no, we had nothing of that sort at Minglewady; we had a Sonatina by Clementi, played by Miss Nellie Booth with intelligence and feeling. Miss Hardinge sang "At Eventide." This is a production which is a trifle ambitious, but received full justice on this occasion. Miss Beatrice Counsell gave us Kjerulf's "Last Night," but I much prefer it in the low key in which I think it was originally written; it looses a lot of its character when transposed higher. Miss Jehangier sang "The Gift" Behrend, her every note rang true, every syllable distinct, and it was not merely a matter of high training, for the evident appreciation of the theme by the singer served to banish the doubts I held regarding the possibility of Orientals ever adopting Western music. "Anchored," by Mr. Gourr introduced us to a budding baritone of great promise. Mr. McNaught's bass served to balance the programme. When he began "The Queen's Hussar" I found a difficulty in exactly locating him—was he a basso-profundo or a diapason-inferno? When, however, after telling us about his "fiery steed and his sabre bright," he proceeded to relate in his next song how he

"Made the Dutchmen quake,
When he sailed with Admiral Blake,"

why, of course, it was clear he was a Horse Marine Now, did you ever hear a Horse Marine sing?—well, I'm sorry for you, for they *can* sing.

Madame Lily Howard, who had organized and run the whole show, gave us a new song, "Dream, Darling, Dream"; it is one long delicious, dreamy yarn: she also sang an old song "When the heart is young." Need I add that both these items were enthusiastically encored.

Now wasn't that a charming little concert and are you not really sorry you were not there? But sorrow should lead to repentance and repentance, as the reverend gentlemen at St. Peter's would tell you, should bear fruit in self-denial; so just deny yourself that rupee you ought to have spent at Minglewady and send it forthwith to swell the Play Shed Fund of St. Peter's Boys' School at Mazagon.

INTERLOPER.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, FEB. 14.

OUR energetic Political Agent, Colonel Hunter, has arrived in Wankant. It is said that the Prince of that State will be invested with the sole administration on or about the 25th instant, and that an able and experienced native officer of the Agency will be selected as his Karbhari.—Wala Surag Ganga, one of the most prominent Chiefs of Jetpur, died on the 8th instant, at the age of about 75. His son and successor, Wala Moolabhai, who is about 27 years old, is an intelligent and promising prince, and from the part he took in the affairs of the Jetpur Taluka Court for some time past very high expectations are held of him.

The marriage ceremonies of Mr. Nasarwanji, a son of the Gondal Dewan, were graced by the presence of the Chief of Gondal and Her Highness the Rani Saheb. The Chief made a present of Rs. 5,000 and costly greetings.

The case of Khadia, under Junagurh, which was in progress in the Gondal Court with reference to the Giras in Mephatimbi, is postponed *sine die*, it is said, as the Sur Nyayadhish of Gondal goes on leave.

Our sky races are now out.

Our prominent barrister-at-law, Mr. H. A. Wadya, is still ill at Bombay. His absence is most keenly felt in the province, where he has practised for the last 25 years or so, to the high credit of the profession and to the great satisfaction of all those with whom he has come in contact.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 14.

A REPRESENTATIVE gathering of Europeans and natives was called, yesterday afternoon, by Khan Bahadur and Mrs. Jehangir Pestonji Vakil at their residence in honour of the Right Reverend the new Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. McArthur. The following ladies and gentlemen were present:—Mr. H. F. Silcock, Commissioner, N. D., Dr. Pollen, Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Fry, I.C.S., Joint Sessions Judge, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, N. D., Rev. Mr. Taylor, Surgeon-Colonel and Mrs. Bartholomeuz, Mrs. McAfee, Khan Bahadur Navroji Pestonji Vakil, C.I.E., Mr. and Mrs. Ardeshir Jamshedji Lalcaca, Mrs. S. J. Lalcaca, Shet Manibhai Premabhai, Shet Chamanlal Maganlal, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Mody, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Wadia, Miss Motibai Kapadia, Mrs. R. J. Lalcaca, Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Aga, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Talati, Mr. Rustom Jehangir Vakil, Mr. Adarji Sahigara, Rao Bahadur Mansukhram, Mr. J. D. Mehta, Dr. Kallianwalla, Dr. and Mrs. B. H. Nanavati, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Taleyarkhan, and others.

The Lord Bishop and Mrs. McArthur on arrival were introduced to the company by Mr. Jehangir. Some good native music was given by the ladies of the family, and the graphophone in the middle hall uttered the most remarkable comic pieces. Varied refereshments were served about half-past five. The gathering dispersed at about half-past six.

MEETINGS of the United Irish League were held on Jan. 22, in various parts of the west and south of Ireland, and at all of them the general tone was one of rejoicing over the results of the recent urban elections. Speaking at Cappawhite, county Tipperary, Mr. John Dillon, M. P., said that those who had urged the people to use all the power given to them by the Local Government Act to return Nationalists to every position of power had good reason to congratulate themselves on the result of the late elections. The cities and towns of Ireland had set a good example which the country would not be slow to follow. Mr. Dillon referred to the hope of the Times that the inhabitants of the rural district would turn to the respectable landlord class, who had some experience in local goverment. "I can answer for it," said Mr. Dillon, "that the rural people of Ireland will not be behind the towns in the national work, and that, on the contrary, whatever chance Unionists had in the towns, they will have none at all in the country." (Cheers.) Mr. Dillon also spoke of the urgent necessity of national unity, and advised the people to organise themselves on the old lines of the Land League and the National League.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, afternoon, in Graham's Buildings, Fort, the Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Macaulay presiding. Among those present were: Messrs F B Macrae (Messrs Ritchie, Steaurt and Co); A Abercrombie and Holmes (Messrs Latham, Abercrombie and Co); H F Wagstaff (South British Fire and Marine Insurance Co of New Zealand); J M Dick, D N Graham, and Nigel F Paton (Messrs W and A Graham and Co); W D Graham (London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co Ld); J Fairclough (Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co) C G Giro (Messrs Ralli Brothers); E Schoen (Messrs Gaddum and Co); P B Savile and H B Thurburn (Messrs Forbes, Forbes and Co Ld,); A F Simpson (Imperial Bank of Persia); H C Wright (The Bombay Company Ld,); W Greaves (Messrs Ewart, Latham and Co); C Vernon (Farben Fabriken Bayer and Co, Ld,); F W Bickel (Messrs Volkart Brothers); H Stauber (Messrs Prier de Saone and Co,); N S Glazebrook and C H Armstrong (Messrs Lyon and Co); Sir George Cotton (Messrs Greaves, Cotton and Co); Sydney L Wyatt (Agra Bank Ld); C H B Forbes (Messrs C H B Forbes and Co); S F Allum (Messrs Aldridge, Salmon and Co, Ld); J Humphrey (Messrs Latham and Co); G A Barnett, C I E, and A Muirhead (G I P Railway Company); S Abraham and H Booker (Messrs S D Sassoons and Co); F A Reddie and H E E Procter (Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co); S M Moses (Messrs David Sassoon and Co); I M Shields and F C Allan (P and O S N Company): F D Stranack (Commercial Bank of India, Limited); J Stiven (Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China); D H Glade (Messrs Glade and Co); J Begbie (Bank of Bombay); P Byrne (Messrs Roughton and Byrne); Rivers G Currie (Messrs Mackinon, Mackenzie and Co); and F Noel Paton, Secretary of the Chamber.

Mr. F. Noel Paton, the Secretary, having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman moved the adoption of the Committee's report for the year 1899. He said: Gentlemen.—It is a time-honoured custom that the Chairman in moving the adoption of the report of the outgoing committee should make some comments of his own on the principal subjects dealt with during the year. My task on this occasion is lightened by the fact that we have not dealt with any large number of important subjects, and scarcely any of them possesses the charm of novelty.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION,

for example, exceeds all others in the importance of its bearing not only on our daily business but on the general prosperity of the country, but it is a well worn subject, and I will not say more about it than is necessary to explain the attitude taken up by your committee. A year ago we saw the rupee at last reach 1-4, and the attainment of this level was marked by a monetary stringency so severe as almost to paralyse trade. We seemed but little nearer to the realization of a Gold standard. The Government of India were indeed able to claim for their currency legislature a certain measure of success, but it seemed to be the qualified success of a man climbing a rock who has attained a certain height but who cannot get higher and dares not go back. It was universally felt that the so called period of transition had been sufficiently prolonged, and that the time had arrived when Government were bound either to reconsider their policy or to complete it. There was no doubt as to the views of Government on the main question; they had announced in a recent despatch their intention of establishing a Gold standard at any cost, and the Finance Minister had intimated that they were considering what the next step towards the attainment of it should be. It seemed to us of the most vital importance that that step should not be a false one, and we urged upon Government that before any further action was taken, the whole question should be submitted to another full investigation by a Committee in England with power to collect sift and weigh the great mass of evidence on the subject which had accumulated since the Mints were closed. This course has, I am glad to say, been adopted, and the necessity for it has, I think, been amply proved by the fact that the step, which the Government of India actually proposed to take is so generally admitted to be a false one that of all courses which is is thought possible that the Committee may recommend, there is none looked upon to-day as more improbable than the adoption of the measures proposed by the Government of India. I will not weary you with any views of my own on the main question at issue. As representing the Chamber we have not pronounced in favor of either a Gold or a Silver standard, not only because the question was too complex to be adequately dealt with by us, but also because the Members of the Chamber had not, and could not be expected to have, a united view on the subject: There is one point, however, upon which I hope that the Members of the Chamber are united, and that is in demanding a sound system of currency, not managed by Government, but regulated automatically according to the varying requirements of trade. We have of late heard a good deal about redundancy and contraction in relation to our currency, we have read of the wickedness of making India the sink for the silver of the world. I question very much whether, so long as our currency was on a metallic basis, there was any redundancy of money in circulation: but we certainly had one great advantage—an elastic currency. As we all know there always has been and always will be an immense demand for silver in India. For the five years before the closing of the mints the nett imports of silver were about 200 millions of ounces, for the five years which followed the closing of the mints they were over 178 millions of ounces, a diminution of only about 11 per cent., but, before the mints were closed, nearly all the silver imported passed into the mints and was coined, though subsequent experience has placed beyond doubt that a large proportion was afterwards melted down for ornaments. This silver therefore served the purpose of currency just so long as it was required, and redundancy was afterwards corrected by the melting down of rupees. I attach great importance to this elasticity, to this free trade in currency, and I trust that we may soon enjoy again a system equally automatic and self-regulating Whether it be possible to establish such a system on other than a metallic basis is a question which I leave to wiser heads than mine. Another subject which is more or less akin to the currency question is the management by Government of their

TREASURY BALANCES.

This has not been the subject of correspondence between your Committee and Government during the past twelve months, but it is a question upon which this Chamber has always held one view, and we commended it to the attention of our new Viceroy when we had the pleasure of presenting him with an address on his arrival in India. Since then it has been the subject of discussion between the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Finance Minister, and we are all glad to know that Sir James Westland has promised to recommend to the Secretary of State that a certain portion of the Treasury balances should be made available for trade purposes during the busiest month of the year. I fully endorse the view that trade should as far as possible be independent of Goverment help, and no one suggests that the Government balances should be depleted to a dangerous extent; the stringency which we ask Government to relieve is greatly caused by their own action, by the necessity of collecting the land revenue at the very time when money is most needed to enable the ryot to bring his crops to market, and we only ask them in some measure to correct the effect of their own withdrawals of money from circulation by coming to the assistance of trade at times of special stringency. By adopting this course I feel sure that Government will consult their own best interests We do not ask for relief so much in our own more immediate interests as in the interest of the native trader and the agricultural population. A stringent money market may enable us to employ our own Capital to better advantage, it may enable us to buy produce cheaper. To the exporter pure and simple it may make but little difference, for he works on a Gold basis, and as he buys his produce he can provide funds by selling Sterling bills or buying Council drafts, but the Native shroff who finances the internal movement of exports and imports has not this resource: He deals in Indian currency alone, and if his operations are clogged by a stringent money market, and especially if as was his experience a year ago he finds himself at times unable to obtain accommodation on any terms he must of necessity, curtail the accommodation which he gives to others, with the result that all the operations of trade, are restricted, the cultivator does not realise his produce to best advantage, his power of buying imports decreases, and in short the general prosperity of India is adversely affected. As to the procedure which Government should adopt in this matter there is more room for diversity of opinion: I think it is clear, and I am glad to see that Sir James Westland adopts the same view, that some margin must be allowed to the Presidency Banks who will practically act as brokers in the transaction between Government and the public. I hope also that Government will not find it necessary to restrict the period during which any relief is obtainable to the months of January, February and March: These however are details which I can only commend to the attention of our successors. To turn to another subject I trust that it will not be attributed to any slackness or indifference on our part that we have done little to promote

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

The subject is always before us, but the opportunity for any useful representation has been in great measure barred by the programme already formulated by Government, a programme in the framing of which the interests of this port seem scarcely to have been considered, and the carrying out of which has been delayed by the exigencies of finance. We have however, taken one opportunity of addressing Government on behalf of our old friend, the Nagda-Muttr scheme. It is needless for me to enlarge here upon its merits, and I will only say that it passes my understanding why the construction of this all important line should have been so long delayed. An important local scheme on which we have been called upon by Government to express an opinion is the proposed Port Trust Branch Line,—a scheme which has been before us since 1895. The objects which the Port Trustees have in view bespeak the sympathy of the mercantile community, and our criticisms on the project as it has been laid before us are, I need hardly say, made in no unfriendly spirit. I am quite prepared to believe that those advantages which are incontestable, the establishment of easy access to the Port Trust property in Mazagon, the development of the northern end of the Island of Bombay, both for residential and trade purposes, and the consequent enhancement to the value of the Port Trust property in that direction could be shown to sufficiently justify the enterprise. It has not, however, lain with us to frame estimates and considerations by which the scheme might be justified, but to express our opinion on those which were laid before us, and this we have done with a due sense of our responsibility, being most unwilling to retard sound progress, but feeling at the same time that as the burden of the enterprise, if it should prove unprofitable, must ultimately fall on the trade of the port, it is most essential that the estimates and anticipations which serve to justify the scheme should be thoroughly sound. After a careful scrutiny of the project by a select Committee of the Chamber it has seemed to us that on the one hand the financial estimates submitted by the Trustees are oversanguine, and on the other hand that the benefits to trade anticipated from the scheme viewed as a project for cheapening the methods of dealing with exports and imports, are unlikely to be fully realized and could in part at least be attained by other and less costly means. The most important of those benefits are based on the expectation that by transferring the Wheat and Seeds trade to Mazagon and locating the godowns for it alongside the Railway all expense of cartage might be saved to the exporter, and as a result of this that not only a large traffic would be assured to the Branch Line, but that a large increase of trade would be attracted to the port. Before, however, these benefits can be realized, it will be necessary to satisfy exporters that

A SYSTEM OF HAULAGE

from the godowns to the docks, and of sidings in the docks themselves can be devised which will enable their cargo to be delivered without block or delay alongside the steamers for which it is intended. The numerous consignments of various kinds of produce which go to make up an ordinary Bombay cargo must seriously enhance the practical difficulties of devising such a system. It may be that we are unduly sceptical. The Port Trustees are thoroughly practical men of business, well acquainted with the conditions of our trade, and they may be quite prepared to show how the difficulties which we foresee can be overcome. If the practical difficulties are overcome, and if the economies which the Port Trustees anticipate are actually realized the grain merchants, and possibly also, though far less readily, the cotton merchants, will transfer their trade spontaneously to the new locations which are marked out for them, but the movement must be a spontaneous one, and no trade must be forced to migrate by any curtailment of existing facilities. I have dwelt upon this subject at some length because it is one of great importance to trade, and because the question, complicated as it is by the consideration of possible alternatives, is one of no small difficulty. I should be sorry that the scheme should be abandoned: I only wish to see it further elaborated and justified by sound estimates before it is undertaken.

THE PLAGUE

is a depressing subject, on which I have no wish to dwell; I had hoped that when we met here to-day we might be able to congratulate ourselves that the terrible visitation was at last passing away, but instead of this we find ourselves in the midst of an epidemic scarcely less virulent than those which have preceded it. That the effect on trade is less disastrous than in previous years is due partly no doubt to familiarity with the disease, but in still greater measure to relaxation of restrictions on Railway travelling and the adoption of less harassing measures in the city itself. The thanks of the Chamber are due to his Excellency Lord Sandhurst for the ready ear which he has turned to the representations which we have made, and the anxiety which he has shewn to avoid any unnecessary interference with the ordinary avocations of the people. It is a melancholy thought, however, that instead of being able to expel the unwelcome visitor by drastic measures we have had to accommodate ourselves to its presence. Let us hope that its final disappearance may not be long delayed, and that out of evil good may come, for the plague has opened the eyes of all to the sanitary defects of the town, to its filthy slums and overcrowded chawls, and to it we practically owe the conception of our Improvement Trust with all its great possibilities for good. We have to thank our Post Master General for the immediate attention which he gave to our representations on the subject of the

LOCAL DELIVERY OF LETTERS

in Bombay, and I hope that the excellent system of hourly deliveries which has already been inaugurated in the Fort may soon be extended over the whole city. We have also to congratulate Mr. Henniker Heaton on the success of his efforts to introduce an Imperial Penny postage: I only wish that we could also secure a reduction in the telegraph charges between India and Europe: cheap postage is very pleasant, but it will not have any material effect on our trade, whereas the present extortionate charges for telegrams are a really serious tax upon Indian Commerce and have no doubt a depressing influence on its development.

THE FINANCES OF THE CHAMBER

do not call for any special comment, and I have but one more word to say before I sit down. We all miss a familiar face at our meeting to-day, and you will all have missed a familiar hand in the report which has been laid before you. It is impossible for me to praise too highly the services rendered to this Chamber by the late Mr. John Marshall during the fourteen years of his Secretaryship. No one had the interests of Bombay Commerce more at heart, and his ripe experience in commercial matters, his sound judgment, and able pen contributed in no small degree to maintain the prestige and authority of this Chamber. I now beg to move that the report of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1898, which has been circulated, be adopted and printed for general information together with the documents herein referred to. (Applause.)

Mr. F. C. Macrae in seconding the resolution, said thas he was sure all of them concurred in the kindly tribute which the chairman paid in his very able and interesting address to the memory and the high business qualities of their late much esteemed secretary, Mr. Marshall. His long knowledge of Bombay and its trade rendered his opinions to their committees, who served with him, of the greatest possible value, and the earnest, vigorous and tactful manner in which he presented the views of the Chamber in many of their important representations to Government, earned for him the approbation of all of them. He felt sure that thirteen years of his useful work would be remembered by them for a long time to come. As regarded the Port Trust Railway scehme, the speaker remarked that it seemed to him that the scheme was principally directed to the benefit of the exporters, but even from their point of view, he thought it extremely doubtful that it would prove cheap and efficient under the existing circumstances.

Mr. Abercrombie said the report dealt with a large number of interesting matters, and the committee had done very good work for their Chamber. It was satisfactory to notice that the accounts showed a small surplus. The chairman had dealt at great length with the currency question. Looked at from any point of view the question was a most elaborate and difficult one, and he thought that all he could say at present was that they should preserve a sort of masterly activity and do nothing until the report of the Currency Commission was published, and then consider what proposals they should make. He quite agreed with Mr. Macaulay that the committee had been unable to do this year anything in the way of advocating railway extension. The present railway programme gave no opportunity to Bombay of being heard, but in the meantime let them hope that the new Viceroy would be more liberal in this respect than his predecessor. This year the Government would have to declare whether they would take up the G. I. P. Railway or not. He noticed in the public press a reference advocating the amalgamation of the G. I. P. and Indian Midland Railways. He thought this would be a most excellent and advantageous scheme in every way. It would also be economical, and he trusted that the matter would be threshed out and something would come out of it. As regarded the question of telegrams, Mr. Abercrombie remarked that if their great Government thought it necessary to link their vast empire with postal service, the necessity was still greater in the case of telegraphic service. He thought the time was coming for fresh representations to be made to Government by the Chamber about this matter. It had been referred to in their local newspapers, and he thought the Viceroy would be inclined to lend a sympathetic ear to any representation that they might make. On the subject of the new Port Trust Railway he did not know that he quite agreed with the chairman. He thought this railway would immensely improve the large and valuable properties owned by the Trust and must be of great benefit to the trade. It would not only be of great benefit to the trade, but it must tend to lessen the congestion in districts like Mandvi and to encourage people to go and live in the outlying districts.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

RETIRING COMMITTEE.

Sir George Cotton next moved the following resolution:—"That the thanks of the Chamber be tendered to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, that outgoing Committee and the Secretary for their able conduct of the affairs of the Chamber during the past year." Sir George remarked that every year brought its new crop of important questions to be considered by the committee, and this year, notwithstanding the chairman's modesty in thinking that it had not many questions to deal with, he must say that they were not less either in importance or in number than the previous year. The Committee had to consider the question of quarantine, and there was no doubt that the suggestions they had offered to Government had worked vast amount of good. Then there was the important question of the Port Trust Railway, and the Committee and sub-Committee spent a great deal of their valuable time in coming to a conclusion in the matter, although for his part he did not agree with that conclusion. He was more in sympathy with the views expressed by Mr. Abercrombie on the point. The other important question, which the Committee had most carefully considered and its suggestions in regard to which were of very great use, related to the City Improvement Trust. The great work done by it was evidenced in the report, and he was sure he voiced the feelings of every member present when he said that they felt very grateful to the Committee for the vast amount of work it had done and for its judicious advice and suggestions, which always added very considerably to the dignity of the Chamber.

Mr. N. S. Glazebrook seconded the proposition, which was carried.

NEW COMMITTEE.

Mr. F. Bicknell moved and Mr. Stranack seconded, and it was carried, "That the following gentlemen be elected members of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1899: Mr J M Dick, Mr C G Giro, Mr H E E Procter, Mr Rivers G Currie, Mr G H Townsend, Mr G A Barnett, C I E and H Stauber."

APPOINTMENT OF AN AUDITOR.

On the motion of Mr H F Wagstaff, seconded by Mr S Abraham, it was resolved to re-elect Mr Clement Poole, auditor for the year 1899.

On the motion of Mr S M Moses, a vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

The following is a continuation of the annual report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce submitted at the meeting of the Chamber to-day:—

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

The report then deals with the representation made by the Chamber upon the City Improvement Bill, the Bill to amend the Law of Arbitration, the Indian Ports Act, the Bill to amend the law relating to Carriers, the Bill, to amend the Indian Contract Act, giving the Courts a wider discretion in dealing with inequitable contracts, and other measures.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The report refers to several railway projects. The Committee reported favourably upon the Sirsa-Kachaman Road scheme, as a very desirable one for Bombay.

Noticing that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce had addressed the Government of Bengal with reference to the proposed increase of facilities for communication between Calcutta, the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, the Committee took the opportunity in November last of again addressing Government on the subject of the Nagda-Bara line, pointing out that the predicament in which the trade of the North-West Provinces with Bombay, at present found itself—with boycott rates on one side and a broken gauge on the other—had been so fully and so convincingly set forth in previous communications from the Chamber that little on that aspect of the question remained to be added. While the Committee were not concerned to deny the impossibility of finding funds for the immediate completion of all the extensions recognised as desirable, they were uncertain whether there were not a slight danger that Government might at times lose sight of the relation existing between railway expenditure undertaken in one region and a truly resultant increase of revenue and wealth arising in another region greatly distant therefrom. The proposed line, the Chamber submitted, was so essential to the efficiency of the main trade routes of India, the development of its commerce and the fruition of existent industrial arrangement, that the Committee found it difficult to understand the protracted delay in its commencement. On 19th April, 1898, the Bombay Government forwarded to the Committee a copy of a communication from the Government of India with reference to the correspondence published in the report for 1896 relating to the appointment of a Railway Commission to enquire into the preferential rates which, it was alleged, prevailed between the North-west Provinces, the Punjab and Calcutta. The Government of India at the same time transmitted to the Chamber, through the local authorities, a copy of the minutes of the meeting held at Jubbulpore, on 7th February 1898, between representatives of the East Indian, Indian-Midland, and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, which it was remarked appear to dispose of the question regarding the alleged preferential rates of railway carriage complained of by the Chamber. The report then describes the basis of settlement arrived at the Jubbulpore Conference.

MISCELLANEOUS REFERENCES.

The Committee made representation during the year to several questions that had arisen under the Cotton Duties and Tariffs Act and under the Merchandise Marks Act. In August the Committee addessed Government calling attention to the new Treaty of Commerce with Japan, and requesting to be furnished with any information that might be in the possession of Government as to the position merchants in India would occupy under the Treaty in question when the same came into force; also whether the time for adhering to the new Treaty had expired, and whether the Government of India had come to a decision on the subject. To this reference no definite reply had been received up to the time of compiling this report. Reference is made to the representation made to the Postal authorities in favour of greater rapidity and regularity in the local postal deliveries, and to the recent introduction of the continuous hourly delivery system in Bombay.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The Committee were approached in November, 1898, by some members of the Chamber with respect to the desirability of asking the Government of India to allow a small portion of the large cash balance they hold between February and June to be made available for the trade of the country during that period.

The Committee did not think it expedient at the time to address Government in the matter, but subsequently took the opportunity afforded by the presentation of an address to Lord Curzon to commend the matter to his Lordship's consideration.

THE INDIAN SUGAR TRADE.

The question as to the influence which the increasing imports of refined sugar from Europe and from Mauritius into India have so far exercised, or are tending to exercise, on the market for, and the price of Indian sugars, led the Government of India to address all local Governments and Administrations in October last, with the view of obtaining information as to the effect of the cmpetion of imported sugars on the cultivation of sugarcane in different parts of India, on the profits of such cultivation, and on those of the sugar industry; also as to the possibility of any falling off in the land or Canal revenues in consequence of the abandonment of sugarcane cultivation. Complying with a request from the Bombay Government for an expression of the views of the Chamber on the subject, the Committee stated that they were unanimously of opinion that while it was evident the extensive importation of exceptionally cheap sugar must tend to lower the price obtained for all other sugars, the importation of refined sugar from Mauritius and countries in which bounties were given operated principally to supply deficiencies in local production and did not, to any serious extent, affect the prices paid by the mass of the people for the unrefined sugar principally used by them. Further, that there was nothing to show that the area of land under sugar had contracted of recent years. Representations on the subject of the increasing importations of foreign bounty-fed sugar into India were also made during the year by the Bengal and Madras Chambers of Commerce with a view to the Government of India's taking some steps for the protection of the Indian sugar industry. The co-operation of the Bombay Chamber was invited by these bodies, but the Committee, for the reasons above stated, did not feel called up to make any recommendations to Government in the matter.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN MARSHALL.

Mr. Marshall, who had for nearly fourteen years filled the office of Secretary to the Chamber, died on 24th August, 1898. The Committee placed the following resolution on record:—"The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce desire to place on record their sense of the great loss which the Chamber has sustained by the death of its late Secretary, Mr. John Marshall, and their appreciation of the great ability he untiringly devoted to its service." The Committee soon after the death of Mr. Marshall took steps to fill the post of Secretary to the Chamber. A list of the candidates who applied was in due course submitted to the members, and the ballot which took place on the 20th October, 1898, in accordance with the rules resulted in the election of Mr. Frederick Noel Paton.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER;

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purai men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose affective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5 8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists 3 Royd Street Calcutta.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court, yesterday.

THE INSOLVENCY OF COLONEL ANDERSON.

After the disposal of the ordinary business, Mr. Justice Russell took up the hearing of the insolvency of Colonel Anderson and Mr. W. T. Lidbetter. Mr. Starling appeared for Colonel Anderson; Mr. Manker appeared for Mr. Lidbetter; and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Gandhy appeared for the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, a creditor.

Colonel Anderson was called into the witness-box and cross-examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac as to the nature of the dealings his firm had engaged in. Colonel Anderson said: I am a retired Colonel of the Veterinary Department and started the business of the Byculla Commission Stables in January 1895. When I started, Mr. Lidbetter was my partner, and there was a written agreement. I don't know where the agreement is now.

Mr. Starling tendered a draft of the agreement.

Colonel Anderson continued: The partners were I and Mr. Lidbetter.

Did you bring any money into the parnership?—No.

Did Mr. Lidbetter bring in anything?—Yes.

How much?—I can't say; the deed will show that. Whatever money Mr. Lidbetter was to bring in was in cash. We did not start as horse dealers. I calculated that a capital of Rs. 75,000 was a good start for our work. I can't tell with what capital I started the work. When we started the business, we opened an account, but I can't say whether the capital account was opened or not. Lidbetter looked after the accounts, and I looked after the yard. I never looked into my own books from the commencement. Generally I know nothing about the books of the firm. Whatever capital was required to start the business was supplied by Mr. Lidbetter. The firm began to buy horses on the firm's account in January 1895. It was a batch of horses from Tulloch. They were about 40 horses, of about Rs. 300 each. We got them on favourable terms from Tulloch, and we thought it would be a good start for the business. The purchase money of the horses was supplied by Mr. Lidbetter. Besides those 40 horses, the firm had no other assets. I got the lease of the premises at Rs. 600 per month, and I was offered Rs. 20,000 to give up the lease. He could not tell the name of the man who had made the offer, but it was after the lease was made in December 1894. From January to October 1895, the business was profitable. Mr. Lidbetter gave me a slip of paper from which I saw that for the first three or four months we were making from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000. That was the only slip given to me by Mr. Lidbetter, but we generally talked over business matters. I know well the Thakore Saheb of Morvi.

Mr. Carnac here put in a certified copy of the decree obtained by the Thakore Saheb against the firm for Rs. 90,000.

Colonel Anderson, continuing, said: I obtained Rs. 50,000 in October 1895 from the Thakore Saheb. I did not ask for the loan. The Thakore Saheb was willing to become a partner of the firm. The late Colonel Humphrey proposed the thing. The Thakore Saheb when he came to Bombay often visited the stables and talked to me about the business, but I can't say whether I showed Mr. Lidbetter's slip of the profits to the Thakore Saheb. The loan was made for paying the freight of the horses, etc., but I can't say the Thakore Saheb had gone through the books of account of the firm. As far as I can remember, the books were balanced every month. I looked into the detailed items of the veterinary business. I can't swear that a statement was prepared and shown to the Thakore Saheb before he made the loan. Lidbetter also saw the Thakore Saheb before the loan was made. I am not prepared to say that Lidbetter prepared or got prepared the statement shown to me. I don't think I had seen the statement now put into my hands. I can't say in whose handwriting the statement is. The money lent by the Thakore Saheb was received by Lidbetter, but I can't say where the money had gone or what Mr. Lidbetter had done with it. The firm did not keep any banking account. I had no private banking account, and I don't know whether Mr. Lidbetter had one. I know nothing about the books. I don't know on what banks Mr. Lidbetter drew his cheques. I did not see him writing a cheque. I don't know what became of the fifty thousand rupees. In December 1895 I borrowed a further sum of Rs. 40,000 from the Thakore Saheb. That loan was negotiated by Mr. Lidbetter with my knowledge.

What was that money wanted for?—For the business of the firm.

You can't say what representation was made to the Thakore by Mr. Lidbetter?—No.

Did the Thakore come to the stables between October and December 1895?—I can't say.

His Lordship to Mr. Carnac: When do you say the misrepresentation was made?

Mr. Carnac. Before the loan was made.

His Lordship: Once or more than once?

Mr. Carnac: Once.

Colonel Anderson, continuing, said: I could not give an approximate idea of the profits of the firm for the first year.

In the year 1895 you drew Rs. 11,295?—What is stated in the schedule is pretty correct.

His Lordship: The schedule is before you.

Colonel Anderson: I was assisted by Mr. Willis and a man from the court in preparing the schedule. I had spent the money in household expenses, doctor's fees, &c. I have not kept any account of the expenses, but my wife did. At the end of 1895, no rough balance sheet was prepared to see how the firm was doing. I have seen a rough approximate one. Mr. Lidbetter told me that the business was going on well and he told me so before I returned from England. Immediately on my return, Lidbetter told me that the firm was not doing well. When I was at home I had received a letter to that effect, and I was asked to hurry back. Until October 1896, I thought the business was flourishing, and up to then Lidbitter had always represented to me that the business was flourishing. In the year 1896, I drew on the firm for Rs. 9,400. Many of the items were put down in my account, which were not really in my account, such as freight. I can't say whether any rough balance sheet was made out at the end of 1896.

For the first three months of 1897 you drew Rs. 4,877?—I can't say. The items are taken out of the books, and I suppose they are correct.

When did Lidbetter cease to be your partner?—In March 1897.

Was there any document drawn up then?—Yes.

Where is that?—I do'nt know. It was in the public papers.

Mr. Starling said that his client knew of it from the public papers.

Mr. Carnac: You had been to a solicitor's office?—We were in Mr. Bayley's office and there the document was drawn up. It was in the papers.

Here Mr. Carnac put in the document, dated 22nd March 1897.

Colonel Anderson, continuing, said: It was signed by me. The reason for the dissolution was that Lidbetter was tired of it, and did not think that it was any good to continue the business. At Morvi, in the beginning of March, I told the Thakore Saheb of the state of affairs of the firm in the presence of Mr. R. A. Willis, and the Thakore Saheb told me that he would lend me any amount to tide over the difficulty, provided I was alone in the business.

At this stage the court rose for tiffin.

The partnership between me and Mr. Lidbetter was for a period of 10 years. I have stated the reasons why the partnership was dissolved. There was no other document, except the notice signed in the office, executed at the time of the dissolution. In that time I thought the business could have been pulled through by different management. At the time of the dissolution we were in difficulty, but I did not then think that the firm was insolvent. There must have been a personal account of Mr. Lidbetter in the books. Mr. Lidbetter, I think, must be indebted to the firm, but I did not ask him to pay up his debts. I have no idea what the assets of the firm were at the time of the dissolution. I don't think there was any cash in the firm. I received some money and sent it to Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons. I paid the sum of Rs. 7,000 to them but instead of opening a new account they credited the same to Lidbetter and Co. I objected to it and the result was that they refused to alter it. However they did allow me to open a new account. At that time I did not know where the balance of Rs. 90,000 we had borrowed from the Thakore Saheb was. I don't know if there were monies of the firm standing in the name of Lidbetter and Co in the National Bank. While Lidbetter was my partner he carried on another business in the name of Lidbetter and Co. On the 22nd of March I had nothing to look to except the outstandings to pay the liabilities of the firm. I roughly knew the liability and the outstandings of the firm at that time. The Thakore Saheb sent his manager, Mr. White, to examine the books, and the latter promised to send me in three or four days some money. As the money did not come to me in time, and as warrants were out against me I saw Mr. Bayley, and he advised me to take the benefit of the Insolvency Act. The clause in the agreement for half-yearly accounts was never acted upon. I don't know whether any profit and loss account was in the books. When I filed my petition I did not join Mr. Lidbetter as my partner.

Why was that?—Mr. Lidbetter thought it was not necessary.

Was it at your suggestion?—It was at the suggestion of Mr. Bayley.

Continuing Colonel Anderson said Mr. Lidbetter joined me in the amended schedule after the Thakore Saheb's decree was passed. I can't say what induced Mr. Lidbetter to join me in the petition. I could not explain how I came to enter in my first schedule the capital as Rs. 1600.

His Lordship said that the schedule was not relevant as it was not before him.

Colonel Anderson proceeding said that in the amended schedule he knew that the stock-in-trade was put down at Rs. 40,000. In the schedule amended before that the capital was nil and in the schedule before that, stated the assets at Rs. 1600, I know nothing about keeping books and that was why I took Mr. Lidbetter as my partner. The schedules were prepared in a hurry to save myself from going to jail.

Is it not a fact that when you started the business the capital was nil?—I don't think so.

His Lordship: What did you think was the capital?—Rs 35,000

Mr Carnac: Have you anything to show that Mr. Lidbetter paid the money in cash?

Col. Anderson: Mr Lidbetter paid the freight and other things and that must have been from the cash he had brought.

I have not examined my schedule in each year to show that there were profits or losses. I can't say whether the firm worked at a profit or loss from January 1895 to April 1897. I employed a Babu to go through the accounts to ascertain the outstandings and to make out a list of them. He and Mr. Willis made out some sort of writing but I don't know where that writing now is. I do not remember that an account was made up and sent to the Thakore Sahib, made up to February 1897. I had nothing to do with this part of the business.

Here Mr. Carnac put in a letter of the 6th of April 1897 and showed it to Col. Anderson.

Col. Anderson said: The letter was signed by me. Refreshing my memory by referring to the letter I must say that the statements of the affairs of Anderson and Co. were prepared and sent to the Thakore Saheb. The statements must have been made up by the head Baboo from the books of account of the firm. The statement of outstandings due to the firm made up till February 1897 show the amount to be Rs. 83,000. I collected some outstandings between the 28th of February 1897 and the date of filing my schedule, part of which was sent to Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons. After Mr. Lidbetter retired I collected the outstandings which were entered in the cash book by the Baboo. Mr. Lidbetter assisted me in the last schedule when he joined me in the schedule. Mr. Lidbetter assisted the man who prepared the schedule but I could not say whether he assisted me in re-amending the schedule in 1898. I have not the slightest idea whether Mr. Lidbetter had collected any outstandings after the 22nd of March and I have not asked him about it. I had nothing to do with the keeping of the books. During the two years and three months the firm carried on the business I did not know what Mr. Lidbetter had drawn from the firm.

Would it be a surprise to you if I tell you that he drew Rs. 1,000 per month?—I cannot say.

Would it be a reasonable sum for him to draw from the firm?—I can not say.

His Lordship: If someone told you that your partner was drawing Rs. 1,000 per month would it have been a surprise to you?—Yes.

Colonel Anderson, proceeding, said that if I had known that the firm was working at a loss I would have stopped him from drawing the sum and would have stopped the business. I know nothing of Mr. Lidbetter's business as Lidbetter and Co. I know that Balaram Raghoba is Mr. Lidbetter's partner. Balaram had an account with the firm for supplying grass in the name of Anderson and Co.

Here Mr. Carnac asked Colonel Anderson regarding certain bills given to Balaram as secretary by the firm of Anderson and Co.

His Lordship said that that was not one of the grounds of opposition and he could not allow Mr. Carnac to ask questions on the same till he undertook to amend the grounds and give due notice and particulars of the same to the other side.

Mr. Carnac undertook to amend the grounds.

At this stage the case was adjourned.

RE SHARIFFKHAN DAWOODKHAN.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for two months' extension of the interim order.

As there was no opposition, the extension was granted by his lordship.

RE MERWANJI FRAMJI GHADIALLI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained three months' interim order.

RE COOVERJI NAOROJI CONTRACTOR.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order, with leave to amend the schedule.

RE SAYANA MALKUJI.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE ARDESHIR NAOROJI NAVALMANEK.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order. Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for a creditor, opposed the application. His Lordship, after hearing arguments, granted the interim order.

RE ABDULALY EUSUFFALLY.

Mr. Inverarity, for the insolvent, applied for three months' extension of the interim order, with leave to amend the schedule. His Lordship granted two months' extension.

RE KESHAVLAL RANCHORDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an extension of the interim order, with leave to amend the schedule.

RE JAMES ECCLES.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE CHUNILAL MOTICHAND.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. The learned counsel said that notices had been served on creditors except those at Aden. His Lordship granted the application.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges—Devji Vithu Patel; Lawrence Lobo and another; Cowasji Framji Tamboli; Khodabux Fakir Mahomed and another; Ganesh Vishwanath Joshi; Kilta; boy Devidas Soartey; Daniel Miranda *alias* Daniel Francis Miranda; Tookaram Yessoo and another; Harjiwan Ganda Gogari; Ardeshir Nassarwanji Gadiwalla; Dariadina Morarji Lohana; Arjoon Bhiwa; Nassarwanji Nanabhoy; Atmaram Balsett and others; Ganesham Daji; Moroo Shanker More and others; Rustomji Cursetji; Moreshwar Narayen; Jaithabhoy Jairam; Morarji Waghji; Mahomedin Nathu Sheik; Noormahomed Ebrahim; Ravashanker Valabhji Bhut and another; Cowasji Nanabhoy Cooper and another; and Paul Anson.

DISPUTE BETWEEN LANDLORD AND TENANT.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, Second Judge.)

BEJUNJI JAMSHEDJI VS. SOONABAI AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Dhunjishaw Bharucha, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Kavasji Bejunji Sethna, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Ardeshir Nasservanji, pleader, represented the defendants, who are mother and son.

The plaintiff, who owns hack victorias and horses, by his bill of particulars stated that he occupied a stable at Cheera Bazaar belonging to the first defendant, the widow of one Naoroji Dumasia. He brought this suit to recover Rs. 393, being the amount of damages sustained by him in consequence of the illegal detention of his goods by her son, the second defendant, Rustomji Naoroji Dumasia.

Mr. Ardeshir, on behalf of the defendants, denied the alleged wrongful detention, contending that the first defendant was always ready and willing to return the articles belonging to the plaintiff. He disputed their value as claimed by the plaintiff, adding that it was grossly exaggerated. He denied that the plaintiff had sustained any damages, and further that the first defendant was the sole owner of the property, and the second defendant was only managing his mother's affairs. The suit was once adjourned in order to enable the plaintiff to get back his articles, and although the second defendant, in obedience to the order made by the court, made over to the plaintiff all his things, the latter complained that he did not get back all the articles he had claimed in the present suit.

The plaintiff in his evidence deposed that he had received a notice from the first defendant on the 26th September last to quit the premises at the end of October, and in pursuance of that notice he removed all his horses and carriages to another place on October 31st, but as it was then getting very late that day he deferred removing his other articles, consisting of old axles, springs, shafts, etc., to the following day. On the morning of November 1st, he sent his men to remove these things, but they were prevented from doing so by the second defendant who claimed the arrears of rent due for two months before giving permission to remove the articles.

The plaintiff, on being cross-examined by Mr. Ardeshir, admitted that he actually paid the arrears of rent on November 3rd and that the list of articles claimed was made out by him from memory.

After the examination of two witnesses on behalf of the plaintiff, the second defendant, Rustomji, was called as a witness. In the course of his evidence he denied all the allegations made against him by the plaintiff. He further stated that in addition to the articles claimed by the plaintiff he had handed over several other articles which were found lying in the stables and which the plaintiff had lost sight of in the list that he had prepared.

His Honour, in giving judgment said the question in this case was whether there was any illegal detention of goods. He entirely failed to see what object the second defendant could possibly have in detaining articles which were of no use to him. If the defendant really intended to prevent evacuation of the premises before the arrears of rent were paid to him he would not have allowed the removal of horses and carriages, which were certainly of greater value. The reason why the plaintiff did not remove his sundry other articles was because he was not able to get another place where he could store them. His Honour on the evidence held that the plaintiff had entirely failed to prove any illegal detention and that he had suffered no damages whatever as he could not swear to having noticed any specified article in the stable where he left it and which he was prevented by the defendant from removing. Under the circumstances his Honour dismissed the suit.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

PENSION REGULATIONS.

At the weekly meeting of the Committee held yesterday, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula presided; and there were also present: Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, G. W. Roughton, H. Kennedy, Mooljee B. Barbhaya, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., K. N. Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

ALTERATION IN THE PENSION REGULATIONS.

The Committee further considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated 31st ultimo, forwarding, with reference to the Standing Committee's resolution No. 6477, dated the 26th October, 1898, the following draft proviso (framed by the Municipal Solicitors) in substitution for the present proviso (last clause) of rule 22 of the pension regulations:—"The Corporation may grant a special compassionate allowance to any officer or servant who may have been permanently disabled or seriously injured in the discharge of his duties, or in case he shall have been killed, or shall have died of injures or disease received or contracted in the discharge of his duties, to the widow and children, or, if he left no widow or children, to the parents, brothers and sister (if any) of such officer or servant. The granting or withholding, and if granted, the amount of any such special compassionate allowance as aforesaid shall (subject to the limit hereinafter prescribed) in every case be in the absolute discretion of the Corporation wheter the officer or servant was eligible to contribute or did contribute or not, and whether in the latter case any compassionate allowance was payable or has been paid in respect of his service or not; but such special compassionate allowance shall in no case exceed twelve months' salary, calculated upon the basis of the average monthly salary of the officer or servant during the preceding five years of service, and in making such calculation the proviso to Regulation 15 shall be deemed to apply as fully as if the same were repeated herein."

The Committee sanctioned the substitution of the proviso.

ASSESSMENT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

The next matter was a resolution of the Corporation, dated the 8th February 1899:—"That, with reference to letter from the Secretary to Government, in the General Department, No. 439, dated the 28th January 1899, the president be requested to inform the Government that the Corporation concur in the appointment of Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., F.R.I.B.A., A.M. Inst. C.E., M.S.A., to fix, for the next ensuing term of five years, the rateable value of buildings and lands in the City of Bombay vesting in Her Majesty and beneficially occupied and consent to pay (1) a moiety of the remuneration to be paid to Mr. Stevens, such moiety not to exceed Rs. 2,500, and (2) a moiety of the charges for printing his award. 2. That the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the necessary outlay on the recommendation of the Standing Committee."

Mr. Roughton proposed that the Corporation be recommended to contribute towards Mr. Stevens' fees as valuer of the Government property, subject to municipal taxes, such sum as the Commissioner, having regard to the difference of the previous valuation and the depreciation in value thereof, caused by the transfer of a large portion to the Improvement Trust, might advise the Standing Committee and the Corporation to accept.

At the suggestion of the chairman, it was eventually resolved, on the proposition of Dr. Katrak, seconded by Mr. Shroff, that the resolution of the Corporation should be forwarded to the Commissioner for remarks.

RETIREMENT OF MEMBERS BY LOT.

Under section 45 of the Municipal Act, lots were drawn for the retirement of one-half of the members; and the chairman afterwards announced that Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Mr. G. W. Roughton, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. K. M. Shroff, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and Mr. Hartley Kennedy retired from 1st April from the Committee. The first four gentlemen were the nominees of the Corporation; and the last two were appointed by Government.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

A MAIL STEAMER IN COLLISION.

THE COURT EXONERATES THE P. AND O.

A NAVAL Court of Enquiry has been held in the British Consulate, Nagasaki, before H. B. M. Consul, Mr. J. H. Longford, into the circumstances attending the collision in Maji Harbour on the 13th ultimo between the P. and O. steamer Brindisi and the Japanese steamer Yayeyama-maru, whereby the former vessel was considerably damaged, the latter being sunk. Captain J. E. Courtis, of the British sailing ship, West Lothin, and Captain W. Fraser, of the British sailing ship Glenee, acted as assessors. The owners of the Japanese steamer were not represented during the proceedings. The evidence of Captain Watkins, Mr. Vine, the Chief Officer, Mr. Randall, the Chief Engineer, a Malay Quartermaster, and a Lascar A B., of the Brindisi showed that at the time of the accident the latter vessel was lying in the usual anchorage and was properly lighted. This evidence was also corroborated by Captain W. Black, and Inland Sea-pilot.

The finding of the Court was as follows:—

That the collision was caused by the Yayeyama-maru attempting to cross the bows of the Brindisi while at anchor, without making sufficient allowance for the strong ebb tide. That the Brindisi was well found and sufficiently manned; that she was securely anchored in a proper place; that her anchor lights were burning brightly and that a proper and efficient anchor watch was maintained. That no blame can be attached to the master, first mate, or crew of the Brindisi in respect of the collision. That immediately on the occurrence of the collision all the officers and crew of the Brindisi proceeded to their stations and that efficient discipline was maintained on board; and that the measures taken by the master of the Brindisi subsequent to the collision were seamanlike and proper. The Court considers that the conduct of the whole of the engine-room staff of the Brindisi is worthy of high commendation for the promptitude with which they took up their stations below and continued to carry on their duties when their ship was making water and in a dangerous position; and also that the master is worthy of commendation for the promptitude with which he ordered a ladder to be extended to the Yayeyama-maru, by means of which the whole of the crew of the latter was saved.—"Nagasaki Press."

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

LECTURE BY REV. D. OSBORNE.

ON Tuesday evening, at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, Rev. Dennis Osborne gave a very interesting lecture on the "Indian Mutiny" before a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Dr. F. Pearse occupied the chair. The lecturer began by saying that full forty-two years had passed since the Mutiny of 1857, and though the wounds inflicted on their hearts by that terrible catastrophe had now been healed, the marks still remained, and he prayed God that the lessons inculcated by that terrible national convulsion might never be forgotten. Exactly a hundred years before Lord Clive laid the foundation of the British Empire in India by his decisive victory at Plassey, and exactly the anniversary of that glorious day was chosen by the ringleaders of the mutiny for the overthrow of the British Government. Many thought at that time that this was a mere coincidence, but attentive students of history had long since come to the conclusion that it was neither a coincidence nor accident, but the result of a premeditated plan. There had been infinite speculations as to the cause of the mutiny. The general opinion seemed to be that it was a purely military uprising, but from his own observation he said that, though military in its inception, it was joined in by the common people everywhere with greed and avidity, and the spirit of disaffection among the native army was fostered and fomented by the disaffected nobles and princes, such as the Mogul princes of Delhi, the Prince of Oude, Nana Sahib of Bithoor, and others. The lecturer then described in vivid language the different events connected with the mutiny. At the conclusion of the lecture, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, February 11.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col E D Ne[illegible] Smith, I S C, Cantt Magte of Poona and Kirkee is gra[illegible] [illegible]ough under Article 340 b of the Civil Service Regula[illegible] for one year seven months and twenty days, with effect from the 1st March 1899 or the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The services of Capt W G Nisbett, 32nd Madras Infy are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

The Rev H O Moore, a Chaplain on the Bengal Calcutta, Ecclesiastical Establt was on special duty from the 16th to the 27th Jan 1899 inclusive.

The Rt Rev the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed the Rev H O Moore to be His Lordship's Domestic Chaplain with effect from the 28th Jan 1899.

The services of Rev J Henderson, a Chaplain of the Church o' Scotland are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

The services of the Rev J Heron a Chaplain of the Church of Scotland are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Madras.

The services of Mr P R Cadell of the Indian Civil Service Bombay Presidency are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his plague duties at Bangalore.

The services of Mr E Danks of the Indian Civil Service are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the central Provinces.

The services of Mr F L J Williamson, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Burma.

The services of Capt J Entrican M D I M S Madras are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Burma—Capt F J Dewes I M S Madras, Capt C [illegible] M B F R C S I M S Bengal and Capt C C S Barry I M S Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Lieut G A Beazeley R E Offg Depy Supt 2nd grade is appointed to officiate as Asst Surveyor Genl in charge of the Correspondence and Mathematical Instrument offices with effect from the afternoon of the 4th Feb 1899, vice Major S G Burrard R E proceeded to Chatham.

Vety Lieut J D E Holmes Army Vety Dept is appointed to the Civil Vety Dept on probation and posted to the Madras Presidency.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Don Pomoceyo Diaz Cossio as Consul for Spain at Calcutta

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India—Lieut Col A H C Dane MD I M S Agency Surgn in Bhopal and Civil Administrative Medical Officer in Central India for eight months under rule IX of the furlough Regulations of 1868

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Mr Claudio Boggiano as Consul for Italy at Bombay

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Gevor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr William Bleeck to act for Dr J W von Waltzhausen the Consul General for Germany for British India and Ceylon to reside at Calcutta.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut Col A P Thornton I S C Commissioner of Ajmere and a Resident of the 2nd class to be the officer who shall dispose of appeals against decrees or orders passed by Mr A Elliot as Civil and Sessions Judge Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92 India Army Circulars 1891 the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the date specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Second Lieut B C Fellows Offg Sqdn Officer 4th Re Regt of Lancers Hyderabad Contingent 21 Nov 1898.

Col N R Stewart I S C Commanding Merwara Bat to be a Colonel on the Staff in the Punjab Command vice Bigdr Gen A J F Reid appointed a District Commander of the 2nd class Dated 11th Jan 189[illegible].

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The following substantive appointments are made in the Postal Dept with effect from the 1st Jan. 1899—Mr. E C O'Brien to be Inspr Genl Railway Mail Service Mr E A Doran to be 1st Asst Director Genl of the Post Office, Mr W F Cockell to be 2nd Asst Director Genl of the Post Office and Mr G A T Bennett to be 3rd Asst Director Genl of the Post Office.

The following acting appointments are made in the Postal Dept with effect from the 1st Jan. 1899 vice Mr E A Doran, appointed to officiate temporarily as Depy Director Genl of the Post Office Mr G A T Bennett 3rd Asst Director Genl of the Post Office to officiate as 1st Asst Director Genl Mr H C Sheridan to officiate as 2nd Asst Director Genl and Mr Knox Homan to officiate as 3rd Asst Director Genl of the Post Office.

The Hon Mr H H Risley C I E I C S is appointed to officiate as Secy to the Govt of India in this Dept with effect from the 10th Jan. 1899.

The services of Mr. H Wheeler Offg Under Secy to the Govt of India in this Dept are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept with effect from the 7th Feb. 1899.

With effect from the 12th Dec. 1898—Mr R E Hamilton is appointed substantively to class I and Mr J C E Branson is appointed substantively to class III of Accountants Genl.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The following promotions are made subject to H M approval—

Bengal Mediacal Establishment Lieuts to be Captains A W R Cochrane M B F R C S W W Clemesha M B B S J A Black M B C M R P Wilson V E H Lindesay M B B C H J C Robertson M B C M N R J Rainier C D Dawes and E L Perry.

Madras Medical Establishment Lieuts to be Captains Dated 29th Jan. 1899. M B Pinchard W J Nibloc M B B C H C B Harrison M B C M N O'German Lalor M B B C H T H Symons. E R Rost.

Bombay Medical Establishment Lieuts to be Captains Dated 29th Jan. 1899 C R Bakhle K V Kukday

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made subject to H Ms approval—

Captain to be Major 22nd Jan. 1899 G F Chenevix-Trench Lieuts to be Captns 1st Feb. 1899 E R B Murray M F Harding.

RETIREMENTS.

Lieut Col T M Jenkins I S C Depy Commissioner 1st grade Burma has been permitted by the Secry of State for India to retire from the service with effect from the 13th March 1899 subject to Her M's approval.

Honry Capt J McNaught Senior Assiant Surgn Indian Subordinate Medical Dept Bengal is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 17th Oct 1898 subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Surma Valley Light Horse—H M Crozier gentleman to be Second Lieut vice Knowles promoted with effect from the 18th Aug 1898.

Bombay Vol Rifle Corps—Major E F Nicholson to be Commant with the Rank of Lieu Col vice Lieut Col R S Brown V D transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Madras Railway Valunteers—Major Thomas Wake resigns his commission.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

The undermentioned members of the Volunteer Force are granted the Vol Long Service Medal under the provisions of clause 182 India Army Circulars of 1895.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 14TH OF FEBRUARY, 1899.

SUMMARY.

The maximum temperature is from 6° to 9° above the mean of the season in Rajputana and at Lahore Sirsa, Agra, Allahabad, Jacobabad, Saugor and Akola and the minimum 8° to 11° in excess at Lahore Sirsa, Allahabad, Ajmere, Indore and Saugor. The highest temperature in the shade was 96° at Akola and the lowest 47° at Jacobabad.

With the exception of a brisk to rapid rise in Sind and at Bhuj, the pressure changes for the past 24 hours have been generally small. The distribution is very irregular and the baric gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been strong to a gale in Upper Sind at Bhuj, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Malegaon and and 16 at Khandwa.

Humidity has increased considerably in the Punjab, Central India, and at Jeypore, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Malegaon, Poona Ahmednagar Bellary and Negapatam, and the skies are partially clouded at Sirsa, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Ghadechi, Hoshangabad, Malegaon, Mangalore and Coimbatore.

A few drops of rain have fallen at Lahore.

The depression mentioned in yesterday's report has removed eastwards from Sind, filling up some, what and becoming less well defined; to-day pressure is abnormally low in the Punjab. North-West Provinces and in Rajputana and the winds there are irregularly cyclonic, the weather therefere is slightly unsettled and will remain more or lest cloudy

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th February, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·918
Temperature of the Air	degrees	75·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer		70·4
Dew Point		68·0
Relative humidity of Air		·773
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	81·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		69·4
General Directions of wind*		NNW, NW, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	257

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY—NIGHT—FEBRUARY 14.	
10 p.m.	73·1
WEDNESDAY.—FEBRUARY 15.	
6 a.m.	71·8
10 a.m.	75·5
2 p.m.	77·6
4 p.m.	77·2

The suspected case of plague is still in hospital though the doctors hope that it may turn out not to be a case of plague after all. A number of people, who came in contact with the patient have been segregated.

A COLOMBO telegram says the German deep sea expedition arrived at Colombo yesterday in the Valdivia after a cruise to the Cape, the Dutch Indies and the Nicobars. The scientists on board have made a valuable collection of shells and fauna. The Valdivia will be leaving homeward bound in the course of a few days.

WRITERS AND READERS.

As Sir Alfred Milner is about to return to South Africa, a new edition of his book, England in Egypt, is coming out. The work was first published by Mr. Arnold in 1892. Four years later Sir Alfred prepared a revised edition, including later information. Now Mr. Clinton E. Dawkins has written a chapter bringing the work up to the present date. Mr. Dawkins of course, has recently held the post which Sir Alfred Milner occupied in Egypt. The price of the new edition of England in Egypt will be six shillings.

The second and third volumes of Sir Robert Peels life and letters will be published by Mr. Murray. They are edited by Mr. Charles Stuart Parker, and are published under the authority of Peels trustees, the late Viscount Hardinge and Viscount Peel. It has often been said that Peel kept a copy of every letter he wrote. This, it seems, is a fable. When he was Irish Secretary, and young it is true he had his letters preserved in a binding of red morocco and gilt edges. But he kept no such system in later life. Yet there has been a mass of a hundred thousand papers from which to select. One volume has for frontispiece a pitcture of Peel and Wellington standing side by side.

Verestchagin's volume, 1812: Napoleon I. in Russia will be published at once by Mr. Heinemann. There is an introduction by Mr. R. Whiting, who remarks that the pages following are not offered to the reader as a history of the invasion of Russia by Napoleon. They are a statement of the basis of observation on which Verestchagin has founded his great series of pictures illustrative of the campaign. The volume is one, therefore, which may fittingly be carried to the London gallery where Verestchagin's pictures are now on view.

It seems that Miss Mary Kingsley has been taxed with brutality of statement in her West African writings. She wonders, in the preface to her new volume —which Messrs. Macmillan will publish—what her accusers themselves would say of West Africa. And she tells a story. A purser on that coast had been critical of the adverse comment passed on a creaky, oily, spitfire of a steam pinnace, in which two passengers found themselves. The purser was given the craft to see ashore, and subsequently he fell into a perfect state of blue flame. Sir, we could not say things like that, said one of the previous passengers to the other. The other answered, Right, Miss Kingsley; you and I are only fit for Sunday-school entertainments.

What's in a name? A great deal when it is the title of a publication. The Critic of New York, as has been stated, will in future be issued by Messrs. Putnam. They have a house in London, and are to bring out the literary monthly here as well as in New York. However, we already have a Critic, and so it was necessary to find a distinguishing title. It has been decided, therefore, that Messrs. Putnam's publiction shall here be entitled The American Critic. In the main, of course, it will be a review of American literary affairs. But the Critic has always given close attention to the English literary world, and will continue to do so.

Mr. Godfrey Blount, a Cambridge man, has written, for the use of teachers, handicraftsmen, and others, a book on the nature and development of imaginative art. It is meant, first of all, to give handicraftsmen and designers, whether they are professionals or amateurs, a consecutive idea of the art of drawing ornamental patterns. The increasing popularity of the handicraft has induced many people to take up one or other of its branches. They are soon faced with the difficulty of making their work artistic as well as useful. What is wanted, Mr. Blount believes, is a scheme of design which shall be applicable to different matarial and different purposes, and yet sufficiently interesting to sustain the worker's enthusiasm. The book will appear soon through Messrs. Dent.

Messrs. Jarrold and Sons, of Norwich and London, have in active course of preparation a History of the Norwich School of Painting, written by William Frederick Dickes, who has devoted several years to the task of collecting his material, and who has succeeded in gleaning much iffformation not heretofore given to the public. The book will be published by subscription, and the prospectus will be issued shortly. Nothing will be spared in rendering the work as complete as possible in every respect. Owners of pictures by artists of the Norwich School who have not yet been communicated with are invited to forward particulars to Mr. Dickes, care of Messrs. Jarrold and Sons, 10 and 11, Warwick-lane, E.C.

A novel method of distributing books is being instituted by the Gresham Publishing Company, Glasgow —a concern which has presumably come into existance for the purpose. This firm has secured the control of special editions of three works of several volumes each—The Imperial Dictionary. The Household Physician, and The Modern Cyclopædia—and they ask the co-operation of booksellers in selling these works to the public on the method of deferred payments. That is to say, the bookseller is supplied with prospectuses of the work; he distributes these, and the customer duly fills up an order-form, and pays the bookseller a few shillings as the first instalment. The bookseller adds his name, and sends on the order to the Gresham Publishing Company. The great point in the scheme is that at this stage, although only one payment has been made, the work is delivered to the customer. The publishers collect the subsequent payment from the customer during the next seven or ten months, having previously allowed the bookseller a commission of twenty per cent. on the value of the book, or set of books, for which the order is taken. This system, it may be added, has been operating in America for some time. In Germany, again booksellers send books to their customers, and allow them to purchase or return the volumes according as they decide.

The Resources of the sea, or An Inquiry into the Experiments on Trawling and the closure of Areas, is the title of a work by Professer McIntosh (C. J. Clay and Sons, Cambridge University Press Warehouse) to be issued shortly. The work gives the result of many years experience in the department—from Lord Dalhousie's Commission (1883-85) onwards. It commences with a general sketch of the resources of the sea in the various groups, then reviews the Trawling Report of 1884, the present condition of the fishing grounds and the fisheries, and comments on the changes which have since occurred in vessels and their equipment. The auther's conclusions are adverse to the closed areas, which he himself originally suggested for experiment, and show that the influence of man in regard to the destruction of any marine food-fish on an open seaboard is comparatively insignificant. The work is accompanied by the thirty-two tables, and various photographs and figures.

In reference to the satisfactory fall in the year's output of novels one of the leading London publishers says he hopes the fall is permanent. He is inclined to regard it as a most cheering sign of the times. For, according to the Publishers' Circular, the output is still over seventeen hundred novels a year, mostly rubbish. An eminent weekly comtemporary fears that the output a name borrowed from the pig iron long cloth and brick-making trades, may rise in 1899. If it does, says the publisher we have alluded to, we are nevertheless at the turning of the tide. The six-shilling novel tends to sweep bad work out of the market. Just now novel publishing is, and for a long time has been, "about as much of a speculation as business on the Stock Exchange."

Our authority next says, I was lately talking to a publisher, who assured me he wished he had never touched a novel, and yet he of all men ought to have succeeded with that class of books. He quoted like testimony given him by one of the most dintinguished firms in London. With the proviso that books of travel may sometimes be classed as fiction he alleges that these book as also biographies and histories are encroaching on the field occupied by novels. The swarms of new readers from the Board schools are keeding up the demand for sinsational stuff but the next generation will be wiser. Coming next to a more general topic, he observes that no publisher makes a fortune now a days. The author is getting his innings. And this result he frankly attributes to the Society of Authors, which, he says, has forced up royalties a long way above the ten per cent. level, which even publishers, who were the pink of honour, came to regard as a law of nature, and with which the poor devil of an author had to be conttent, if his book went like wildfire.

George Borrow's Lavengro, the Scholar, the Gipsy, the Priest, was first published in 1851, eight and ten years, respectively, after the appearance of The Bible in Spain, and The Gypsies in Spain, the two books which made him a celebrity, As the copy right of Lavengro is about to expire there will probably be a rush of new editions of it, and a revived interest in its singularly gifted author, who died eighteen years ago, at the age of seventy-eight. Lavengro, is to a large extent, the story, or the idealised story, of George Borrow's life. It shows how his earliest years were spent, and how he fared with the publishers when he came to London to try his luck as an author. But there was much in his London adventure to which Lavengro offers no clue.

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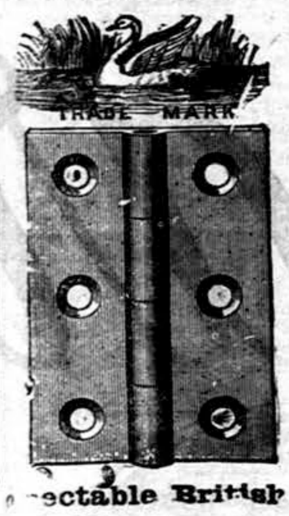

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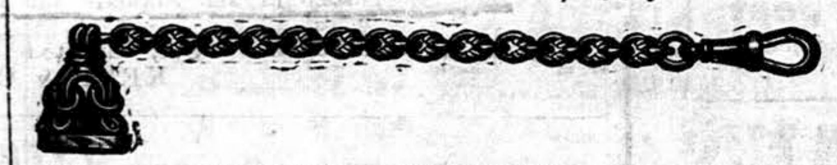
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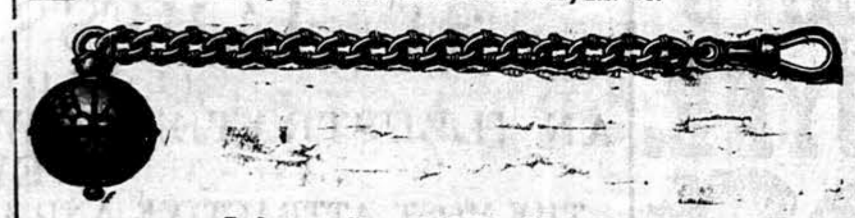
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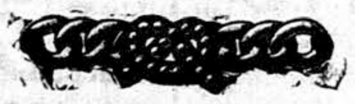
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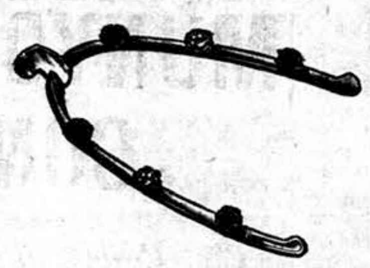
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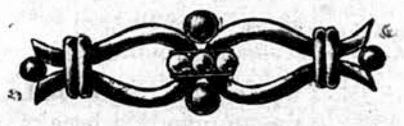
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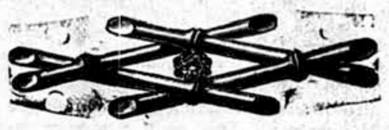
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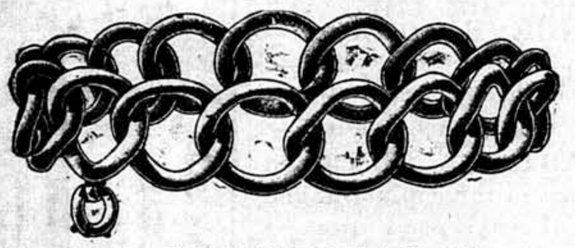
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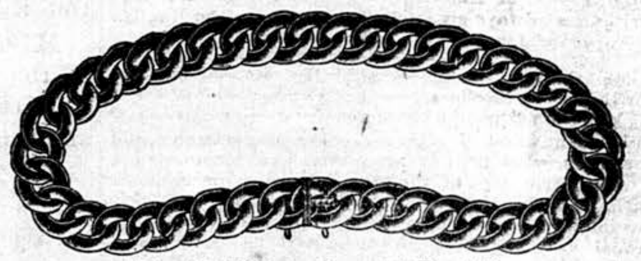
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